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MEMOIR

OF

FREDERICK

King of Prussia, &c.

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MEMOIRS

OF

FREDERICK III,

King of PRUSSIA, &c.

FREDERICK III, King of *Pruſſia*, whoſe literary, political, and military Talents are univerſally known and admired; and whoſe Actions, in the Defence of his Kingdoms, engage, at preſent, the Attention of all *Europe*; is deſcended from the auguſt Houſe of *Brandenburg*; a ſhort Account of which, therefore, will be no improper Introduction to the Memoirs of this great Prince.

I ſhall not, however, trace the different Branches that are deſcended from it, and diſtinguiſhed by the Names of *Brandenburg-Bareith*, *Brandenburg-Anſpach*, &c. my Deſign being not to write a Hiſtory of the Family, but ſuch Parts of it only as may tend to caſt a greater Light on theſe Memoirs, and, at the ſame Time, convince

the Reader that the Houſe of *Brandenburg* may be claſſed with the moſt ancient and moſt illuſtrious in *Europe*.

The Burgraves of *Nuremberg*, deſcended from Princes of the Houſe of *Zollern*, made a conſiderable Figure in the Empire, both by their Riches, their Dignity, and their Birth.

Frederick V, Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, flouriſhed in the Beginning of the fifteenth Century, a Time when the *Romiſh* Clergy had carried the Abuſe of the moſt ſacred Things to ſuch a Pitch, that an Oppoſition became neceſſary. Accordingly *John Hus* and *Jerome* of *Prague*, Men eminent for their Piety and Learning, undertook to open the Eyes of the People, both with Regard to the Corruption of the Clergy and their Doctrine. Their Preaching, however, unhappily extended only to a Part of *Bohemia*, which immediately threw off the Yoke of the Biſhop of *Rome*, and aſſerted its *Chriſtian* Liberty. The *Bohemians* endeavoured to juſtify this Step, but in vain; it was looked upon as a Revolt, and theſe unhappy People treated like Rebels, merely becauſe they were deſirous of embracing 'that Faith in its 'Purity, which was once delivered to the Saints.'

The Emperor *Sigiſmund*, who, to many other bad Qualities, joined thoſe of exceſſive Ignorance and amazing Stupidity, thought he could not perform a more meritorious Work, than to bring back to the Boſom of the *Romiſh* Church, by the powerful Arguments of Fire and Sword, ſuch of his Subjects as had renounced its Errors. Accordingly he made War on them, but with a

Succeſs

Succeſs ſo different from what he vainly expected from the imaginary Juſtice of his Cauſe, that he was very near being obliged to beg Peace of a Handful of ill-armed Peaſants, who fought in Favour of what he thought Hereſy. It was imagined that the Council of *Baſil*, then aſſembled, would have accommodated Matters with theſe *Huſſites* * ; but, their Demands being more than the Council thought reaſonable to grant, the War was renewed with greater Fury.

The Emperor, whoſe Finances were exhauſted, applied to ſeveral Princes of the Empire, who he knew were able to lend him Money; and amongſt others to the Burgrave of *Nuremberg*, who did him very great Service. This Favour of the Burgrave ſo pleaſed *Sigiſmund*, that he gave him the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, being unable otherwiſe to indemnify him for the Sums he had lent him; and ſoon after *Frederick* was acknowleged Elector of *Brandenburg* at the Council of *Conſtance*: Upon which he ſold the Burgrave of *Nuremberg* to its Inhabitants, for a Sum which would now be thought very ſmall, tho' it was then conſiderable. He was the firſt Elector of *Brandenburg* of the Houſe of *Zollern*, and Founder of a Power, ſuperior, in Extent of Dominions, Forces, and Riches, to any other of the Empire, the Houſe of *Auſtria* alone excepted.

Frederick I, Elector of *Brandenburg*, died in 1440, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Frederick* II; who was ſucceeded by *Albert*, ſurnamed

* A Name given to thoſe *Bohemians* who adhered to the Sentiments of *John Hus*.

the *Ulyſſes* and *Achilles* of *Germany*. After him came *John* I, Elector of *Brandenburg*, famous for his Eloquence, and the Tallneſs of his Perſon; he died on the 9th of *January* 1499, and was ſucceeded by his Son *Joachim*, a learned Prince, well acquainted with Aſtronomy and the Mathematics; but ſo bigoted to the *Roman* Catholic Religion, that he would have impriſoned his Electreſs, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*, only for attempting to perſuade him to embrace *Lutheraniſm*, the Religion ſhe profeſſed, had ſhe not eſcaped into *Saxony*. His Son *Joachim* II. was, however, ſo far from imitating his Zeal for Popery, that he embraced the Religion of his Mother, and introduced it into his Dominions.

John-George, his Son, born on the 11th of *September* 1525, ſucceeded, and, dying on the 8th of *January* 1598, was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son, *Joachim-Frederick*, whom he had by his firſt Wife, the Daughter of the Duke of *Lignitz*. He died on the 18th of *July* 1608, and was ſucceeded by his Son *John Sigiſmund*. This Prince, diſpleaſed that *Luther* had left many Cuſtoms and Ceremonies of the *Romiſh* Church, in his Reformation, embraced the Doctrine of *Calvin*, which he thought more ſimple, and introduced it into his Dominions, about the Year 1614.

George-William, his Son, born on the Third of *November* 1595, ſucceeded him, and died on the 21ſt of *November* 1640, having borne a great Part in the Affairs of the Empire, during the Time he was Elector of *Brandenburg*.

Frederick-

Frederick-William, Son of the preceding, took the Reins of Government, immediately after the Death of the Elector, his Father. He was born on the 6th of *February* 1620, and juſtly ſurnamed the *Great*. He was a profound Politician, a great General, a ſincere Chriſtian, and an excellent Prince; and one of the ſtrongeſt Ramparts againſt that unlimited Power, which the *French* endeavoured to uſurp in *Europe*. He commanded the Imperial Army on the *Rhine* againſt the *French*, when *Lewis* XIV, to free himſelf from ſo formidable an Enemy, prevailed on the *Swedes* to attack his Dominions. Accordingly, taking Advantage of the Great Duke's Abſence, and in Violation of the Peace they had lately concluded with him, they conquered the greateſt Part of the Dominions of *Brandenburg*, in a very ſhort Time. *Frederick-William*, informed of the Danger of his Electorate, determined to puniſh the Perfidiouſneſs of his Enemies, or periſh in the glorious Attempt. Every Thing he well knew depended on Secrecy and Diſpatch; and therefore he took Care to be wanting in neither. The Expedition, with which he was obliged to march, would not admit of his taking with him much Infantry; two Regiments of Foot and all his Horſe, amounting to ſix thouſand, compoſed his whole Army; with which, traverſing great Part of the Empire with extraordinary Diligence, he arrived in his Dominions, when the *Swedes* thought him ſtill on the *Rhine*. He firſt attacked their Out-guards, which he defeated with very little Loſs; and then drove them to a Village called

Hakelberg, distant a *German* Mile from *Ferbellin*. A general Battle ensued; and the *Swedes*, tho' twice as numerous, and supported by a large Body of Infantry, were totally defeated by this Handful of *Brandenburg* Cavalry, who had *Frederick-William* at their Head. This Prince, a little before the Action, was in the utmost Danger of his Life; for, being mounted on a flea-bitten grey Horse, richly caparisoned, the Enemy, who knew him, pointed their Cannon towards the Place where he was. The *Brandenburg* Generals, seeing the Danger to which their Sovereign was exposed, humbly intreated him to change his Horse; which he at first refused; but reflecting at length, that the Safety of his Dominions depended on his own Preservation, and that the Exposing his Life in the Beginning of an Action, the Success of which was not yet very certain, was Hazarding the Loss both of his Troops and Dominions, he consented they should give him another Horse. His Equerry, named *Froben*, offered him his, which the Elector mounted; and *Froben* mounted his Master's, but was hardly on the Saddle, before he was dashed in Pieces by a Cannon-shot, together with the Horse the Elector had just quitted. The Posterity of this faithful Equerry were ennobled by the Elector; and a Medal was struck, representing his Delivering his Horse to his Master.

The Elector of *Brandenburg*, having defeated the *Swedes* at *Hackelberg*, never rested till he had driven them entirely out of his Dominions, and pursued them even into *Pomerania*, notwith-

ſtanding his Troops were ſo extremely fatigued. After giving them that Repoſe they ſo much wanted, and augmenting them with freſh Troops, as well as his Infantry, which was then arrived; he retook from the *Swedes*, in a ſhort Time, every Thing they had taken from him, and, carrying the War into their own Territories, made ſuch a Progreſs as would have amply indemnified him for the Expences of the War, had not the public Good afterwards obliged him to renounce his Conqueſts in Favour of a general Peace.

The King of *France* having revoked the Edict of *Nantz*, which gave Liberty of Conſcience to his Proteſtant Subjects, and delivered them up to the Mercy of his Troops, moſt of thoſe unfortunate People fled, and took Refuge in the Proteſtant States that were neareſt to them. Some came into *Brandenburg*, where the Reception the Elector gave them, ſoon drew many others; ſo that at laſt they came by Troops into the Dominions of this good Prince, who granted them Privileges, which their Succeſſors ſtill enjoy.

Frederick-William was the firſt of his Family who had any Thoughts of taking the Title of King; but, leaving it imperfect, his Son purſued it with very great Earneſtneſs. The Reaſon for his forming the Deſign of being acknowledged King, is ſaid to have proceeded from the following Accident: In the Year 1695 his Electoral Highneſs had a Conference at the *Hague* with the Prince of *Orange*, then King of *England*, at which he was denied an Elbow-chair; which ſo chagrined him, that he determined to

make himſelf a King, to prevent for the Future the like Adventures, which are always diſagreeable to a potent Prince, who wants nothing but the Title of King to be ſo. But, whether this was or was not the real Reaſon, it is certain that he applied himſelf cloſely to execute his Purpoſe; and accordingly put all thoſe Engines in Motion that were capable of raiſing him to that Dignity; and that Part of *Pruſſia* which he was Sovereign of ſeemed to him very proper to favour his Project.

This Province formerly belonged to the Grand-Dukes of *Lithuania*; but the Knights of the *Teutonic* Order, on ſome Pretence, invaded and conquered it from the *Poles*: And *Albert*, Markgrave of *Brandenburg*, and Grand-maſter of that Order, embracing the Proteſtant Religion, obliged the Knights to relinquiſh *Pruſſia* to him, in 1511. *Sigiſmund* I, King of *Poland*, who had Pretenſions on *Pruſſia*, did not quietly permit the Markgrave of *Brandenburg* to appropriate the Sovereignty of that Province to himſelf; but conteſted the Poſſeſſion of it with him for five Years, during which Time there was a War between theſe Princes; but the King of *Poland* was at laſt obliged to acknowledge *Albert* for Duke of *Pruſſia*, on Condition, however, that he ſhould do Homage for it to the King and Republic of *Poland*, and that this Country, in Caſe of Failure of Male-iſſue, ſhould return under the Dominion of the Republic. This Treaty terminated the Difference between thoſe two Princes; but the Emperor *Charles* V. diſapproved of it, and declared

declared by an Imperial Decree, that *Sigiſmund* had no Right to diſpoſe of *Pruſſia*, it being, as he ſaid, a Fief of the Empire; and, conſequently, the Tranſaction between the King of *Poland* and the Markgrave of *Brandenburg* was void, and of no Effect. All this Parade of the Emperor, however, came to nothing; for that Prince had ſo many other Affairs on his Hands, that he was obliged to lay aſide all Thoughts of *Pruſſia*. The Markgrave poſſeſſed it peaceably till his Death, and his only Son, *Frederick-Albert*, took Poſſeſſion of it in 1569, after having done Homage for it to the King and Republic of *Poland*. *Frederick-Albert* being dead without Iſſue, *John Sigiſmund*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, by Proximity of Blood, ſucceeded and took Poſſeſſion of *Pruſſia*; the Inveſtiture of which he received from the King of *Poland*: And the Electors, his Succeſſors, always poſſeſſed it as a Fief of the Crown of *Poland*, till the Elector *Frederick-William* found Means to make himſelf the abſolute and independent Sovereign of it. This Prince took Arms againſt *Charles Guſtavus*, King of *Sweden*, in Favour of the *Poles*, and had the Satisfaction of effectually ſerving his Allies; in Return for which the Republic of *Poland* ceded to him and his Deſcendants the immediate Sovereignty of *Pruſſia*. This Ceſſion made Part of the Treaty of *Bidgoſt*, concluded in the Year 1659.

The Elector, ſeeing himſelf poſſeſſed of a Sovereignty which was held of no other Power, and which he ſaid he held immediately of God alone, conceived the Intention of erecting it into a King-

a Kingdom, and procuring himſelf to be acknowledged King of it; but, before he could accompliſh the Meaſures neceſſary for that Purpoſe, he was taken ill, and died on the 9th of *May* 1688; leaving proper Inſtructions to his Son, for carrying his Project into Execution.

His Son, who ſucceeded him, was *William* III, Elector of *Brandenbourg*, born on the 11th of *July* 1657. He purſued his Father's Scheme in procuring *Pruſſia* to be erected into a Kingdom, to which the Situation of Affairs at that Time ſeemed very favourable. The King of *England*, he was perſuaded, would be far from oppoſing him, as he had lately done him too important a Service to be eaſily forgotten. His Electoral Highneſs had taken Care of the Safety of *Holland*, during the Time the Fleet and Troops of the States-General were favouring the Prince of *Orange*'s Deſign upon *England*. It was therefore reaſonable to imagine that neither his *Britannic* Majeſty, nor the States-General, would oppoſe the Elector; but, on the Contrary, would be the firſt to acknowledge him King of *Pruſſia*. Nor was there any Reaſon to apprehend that either the Kings of *Sweden* or *Denmark*, or any other Proteſtant Power, would raiſe any Difficulties; but, on the other Hand, it was eaſily foreſeen, that the Electors of the Empire would ſtrongly oppoſe it, that they might not have one of their Equals raiſed above them, who would perhaps afterwards demand ſuch Diſtinctions as would be very diſagreeable to them. There was alſo great Reaſon to apprehend that the *Poles* would omit

nothing

nothing to render this Scheme abortive; but the Elector was perſuaded, that, if he could gain the Emperor, the reſt of the *German* Princes would make no Difficulty of following his Example; and, with Regard to the *Poles*, he reſolved to deſpiſe their impotent Clamours, and give himſelf no Concern about their Oppoſition.

The Emperor, at this Juncture, was vigorouſly puſhed, on one Side by the *Turks* in *Hungary*, and, on the other, by the *French* on the *Rhine*. The Elector ſpared neither his Troops nor his Treaſure to ſupport the Emperor's Intereſts; his Troops had already taken *Bonne* from the *French*, and continued to aſſiſt ſo effectually the Army of his Imperial Majeſty, that his Electoral Highneſs had Reaſon to flatter himſelf, that he would readily approve of his Deſign. The World has ſeen few Princes of a more grateful Diſpoſition than *Leopold*, who then filled the Imperial Throne: And perhaps the Miniſters of *Brandenburg* would have found it difficult to have ſucceeded with any other.

The War between the Emperor and *France* being determined by the Peace of *Riſwick*, his Imperial Majeſty was very favourably diſpoſed towards the Elector of *Brandenburg*; but whether his Miniſters diſſuaded him from giving any Proofs of his favourable Diſpoſitions, or whether he was alarmed at the Proteſtations of the Court of *Rome*; the Miniſters of *Brandenburg* were not able to make any Progreſs in the Affair of *Pruſſia*. *Dankleman* and Baron *Schmettau* having failed in it, the Elector ſent *Bertholdi* in their Stead. This

Gentle-

Gentleman, having a very penetrating Genius, was ſoon convinced that the Elector would, ſooner or later, obtain what he deſired; but, the Impatience of his Maſter not ſuffering any Delay, *Bertholdi* was obliged to puſh the Negociation with all imaginable Vigour. He had, however, the Mortification to find that his utmoſt Endeavours could procure only uncertain Hopes, and vague Promiſes, which were not at all to be depended on. This he ſignified to his Maſter, intimating at the ſame Time, that it would be of the utmoſt Importance to the Succeſs of the Negociation, if he could gain the Emperor's Confeſſor. Baron *Pollnitz* tells us, that the Elector, convinced that this Opinion was founded on Reaſon, wrote to that Father, who was a Jeſuit, with his own Hand. The Confeſſor, highly pleaſed to find himſelf courted by one of the moſt powerful Proteſtant Princes, and fully perſuaded that, by aſſiſting the Elector, he ſhould procure great Advantages to his Order, repreſented to the Emperor, that, in the declining Condition of the King of *Spain*, whoſe Death was expected every Moment, it was not conſiſtent with his Imperial Majeſty's Intereſt to neglect ſo powerful an Ally as the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to ſupport the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion; Rights which *France* would doubtleſs conteſt with him; and conſequently an open War with that Crown ſeemed inevitable: An Alliance therefore with the Elector of *Brandenburg* was of the laſt Importance to his Imperial Majeſty. Theſe Reaſons had the deſired Effect;

the Emperor promiſed to acknowledge *Pruſſia* an independent Kingdom, and the Elector of *Brandenburg* the lawful King of it, on the following Conditions:

'1. That he ſhould never ſeparate from the 'Empire thoſe Provinces of his Dominions, 'which depended on it.

'2. That he ſhould not, in the Emperor's 'Preſence, demand any other Marks of Honour, 'than thoſe he before actually enjoyed.

'3. That his Imperial Majeſty, when he wrote 'to him, ſhould only give him the Title of *Royal* '*Dilection*.

'4. That, nevertheleſs, the Miniſters he had 'at *Vienna*, ſhould be treated like thoſe of other 'crowned Heads.

'5. That the Elector ſhould maintain ſix thou- 'ſand Men in *Italy* at his own Expence, in Caſe 'the Emperor was obliged to enter into a War, 'on Account of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion.

'6. That thoſe Troops ſhould continue there, 'during the whole Continuance of the War.'

This Negociation with the Emperor was hardly concluded, when the News of the Death of the King of *Spain* reached *Bradenburg*, and was notified to the Elector, by M. *Deſalleurs*, Envoy from *France*; who at the ſame Time produced a Copy of the Will, which appointed the Duke of *Anjou* Heir to all the Dominions belonging to the Crown of *Spain*.

The Elector was too far engaged with the Emperor, to enter into the Views of *France*; he therefore refuſed to acknowledge the Duke of

Anjou

Anjou for King of *Spain*; and ordered M. *Spanheim*, his Ambaſſador at the Court of *France*, to leave that Kingdom immediately, and go in the ſame Quality to *England*. On the other Hand, the King of *France*, to be revenged on the Emperor, refuſed to acknowledge him King of *Pruſſia*, and recalled M. *Deſalleurs*.

The Departure of the Elector for *Koningſberg*, the Capital of *Pruſſia*, the Place where he was to be anointed King, was fixed for the 17th of *December* 1701, and two Biſhops were created by his Serene Highneſs, in a very pompous Manner, for performing this Ceremony.

On the Elector's Arrival at *Koningſberg*, four Heralds at Arms, in Habits of Ceremony, of blue Velvet, mounted on fine Horſes, whoſe Houſings were of ſilver Brocade, ſeeded all over with Eagles and Crowns of Gold, and followed by a numerous Train, went through all the Streets of the City to proclaim the Erection of *Pruſſia* into a Kingdom; and, on the 18th of *January*, the Elector was crowned King of *Pruſſia*, with the utmoſt Pomp and Ceremony.

Having thus finiſhed his Scheme of erecting *Pruſſia* into a Kingdom, he died of a Fever on the 25th of *February* 1713, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt Son *Frederick William* II. This Prince was born on the 15th of *Auguſt* 1688, and, on the 28th of *November* 1706, married *Sophia Dorothea*, Daughter of the late *George Lewis*, Elector of *Hanover*, and King of *Great-Britain*.

This Prince, at his Acceſſion to the Throne, found *Pruſſia* almoſt deſtitute of Inhabitants, the

Lands

Lands uncultivated, and Commerce entirely neglected. In Order to remedy theſe Evils he purſued a Plan of Politics different from moſt of the Princes of his Time: He ſpent near three hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling, in clearing the Lands that were incumbered with Woods, in building Towns, and in filling them with Inhabitants: He ſent for Families from *Suabia* and *Franconia*: He brought above ſixteen thouſand Men from *Saltzburg*, and furniſhed them with all the neceſſary Tools and Implements for carrying on their reſpective Occupations. In this Manner, by forming a new State, and by extraordinary Oeconomy, he created, as it were, a Power of another Kind; he laid up, annually, above ſixty thouſand *German* Crowns, which, in a Reign of twenty-eight Years, amounted to an immenſe Treaſure. What he did not put into his Coffers, he ſpent in raiſing and maintaining an Army of fourſcore Thouſand choice Troops, whom he taught a new Kind of Diſcipline, though he did not employ them in the Field.

He was ſo great a Lover of Oeconomy, that he eſtabliſhed a Profeſſor at *Hall* to teach it publickly; and believed a State wanted nothing but Oeconomy and Troops to make it flouriſh. His Diſpoſition was, however, violent and arbitrary, and his Behaviour remarkably rough and ſavage. Nor did he eſcape being contaminated with the general Vice of the Country, that of Drinking to Exceſs.

Among the Troops of this Monarch was a Regiment of Guards, compoſed of Men remarkably

ably tall. He ſpared no Pains to complete this Corps; and, as Men are always forward to go where they are careſſed, he ſoon acquired ſuch a Collection of Giants as was, perhaps, never before ſeen in the World. It was his daily Pleaſure to review this *Titanian* Regiment, and his conſtant Care to perpetuate it; ſo that, whenever he found a tall Woman, he immediately commanded one of his Giants to marry her, hoping by that Means to procure a Succeſſion of gigantic Men. Nor was he leſs careful to recruit his other Troops; in Order to which, when he ſaw a Boy, whoſe Sprightlineſs and Appearance promiſed a future Soldier, he ordered a Kind of Badge to be put about his Neck, which deſtined him to the Service, and his Parents were forbid to provide him with any other Employment. He did not however abandon the Children of his Soldiers; on the Contrary, having obſerved, that moſt of them were unable to maintain their Wives and Children, much leſs to bring them up in an honeſt and uſeful Manner, he cauſed a Sort of Hoſpital to be built at *Potſdam*, and aſſigned it a ſufficient Revenue, for the Maintenance and Education of a great Number of Soldiers Sons. He dictated the Rules which he would have obſerved in it, and that Spirit of Order and Diſcipline, which he diffuſed, was no where more conſpicuous than in this Houſe. Here they were inſtructed, during their Infancy, in the Principles of Religion; taught to read, write, and caſt Accompts; and, when arrived at Years of Diſcretion, either initiated into the military Service, or

put

put Apprentice to whatever Trades their Inclinations directed them.

This Monarch had been in a declining State of Health for ſome Time, which in the Beginning of the Year 1740 conſiderably increaſed, ſo that his Life ſeemed to be drawing near its Period. His turbulent Diſpoſition, however, ſeemed rather increaſed than diminiſhed by his Sickneſs; ſo that even his Phyſicians, becauſe their Preſcriptions failed of the deſired Succeſs, were reproached in the groſſeſt Terms. They bore his Inſults, however, with a Submiſſion generally paid to deſpotic Monarchs, till, at laſt, the celebrated *Hoffman* was conſulted, who, like the reſt, failing to relieve his Majeſty, was, like the reſt, treated with abuſive Language. *Hoffman*, conſcious of his own Merit, anſwered, 'I cannot, 'Sire, bear Reproaches I do not deſerve. I have 'had Recourſe to all the Remedies Art can ſup-'ply, or Nature admit. I am, indeed, a Profeſ-'ſor by your Majeſty's Bounty; but, if either my 'Abilities or Integrity are queſtioned, I am wil-'ling to leave not only the Univerſity but the 'Kingdom; being ſatisfied that I cannot be ba-'niſhed into any Place, where the Name of '*Hoffman* will want Reſpect.' The Monarch, though, perhaps, he never before received ſo ſpirited an Anſwer from any Subject, ſtruck with Remorſe for his indecent Conduct, told *Hoffman* he had anſwered well, and requeſted him to continue his Attendance.

But, notwithſtanding all the ſalutary Preſcriptions of ſo great a Man, his Majeſty's Diſtemper

increaſed; and, being at laſt ſatisfied that his End was approaching, ordered his Son to be called to his Bedſide. On the Prince's Approach, his Majeſty embraced him, deſiring, among other Things, that he would receive his eſpouſed Wife, and endeavour to perpetuate the tall Regiment by continual Recruits. The Prince made him a very reſpectful Anſwer, but wiſely avoided making any Promiſe; and the King died on the 20th of *May* 1740, without knowing the Fate of his favourite Regiment.

Charles-Frederick III, the preſent Monarch of *Pruſſia*, was born the 24th of *January*, 1712. His Mother, the Queen Dowager of *Pruſſia*, is Siſter to his preſent Majeſty *George the Second*. He began his Reign on the 31ſt of *January*, 1740, being then 28 Years of Age. Nothing remarkable of his early Years has been tranſmitted to us, except that he had an early Taſte for Literature and the polite Arts, and ſhewed a particular Paſſion for *French* Breeding and Delicacy of Manners, in Oppoſition to the inelegant Cuſtoms that prevailed in his Father's Court. We have already obſerved, that the late King was a Lover of Drinking, a Vice, which in few Countries is more familiar than in *Germany*. The Prince abominated this Vice, and, particularly, the Cuſtom of ſwallowing large Draughts of Malt-liquor. This, and other correſpondent Circumſtances, at length determined him to leave his Father in a ſecret Manner, and, as it is generally believed, to retire to the Court of *England*, where he propoſed to live, under the Protection

of

of his Uncle, till either the Death of his Father, or ſome Change of Conduct, ſhould remove the Difficulties of his Return.

But, whatever the Deſign was, it is certain, that he had concerted it with a young Officer of the Gendarmes, named *Katte*, and two others. The Secret, however, was diſcovered, and the Prince, together with *Katte*, and one of the Officers, were ſeized; but the other fortunately made his Eſcape. A Council of War was appointed, to enquire into the Conduct of theſe Officers, which aſſembled at *Koppenick*, a ſmall Town near *Berlin*: One of them was caſhiered, and condemned to three Years Impriſonment; another, being retired into foreign Countries, was outlawed; but, with Regard to young *Katte*, the Votes were equally divided; one Half of his Judges were for finding him guilty of Death, and the other Half for acquitting him; ſo that they were obliged to leave the Deciſion of it to the King. The Affair being at this Criſis, young *Katte*, hoping to move his Majeſty's Clemency, wrote him a Letter in the *German* Language, of which the following is a Tranſlation:

'SIRE,

'IT is neither to juſtify myſelf, excuſe my 'paſt Conduct, nor prove my Innocence, 'that I have the Honour to addreſs this Letter 'to your Majeſty; but, moved by a ſincere Re- 'pentance and hearty Sorrow for having offen- 'ded you, I implore your Clemency, and moſt 'humbly beſeech you, Sire, to have ſome Con-

'ſideration for my Age; which renders me
'more capable of Imprudence, and Folly, than
'of any bad Deſign; and, perhaps, my incon-
'ſiderate Zeal is the only Cauſe of my Crime.

'God, who is the *King of Kings*, and *Lord*
'*of Lords*, does not always follow the Impulſes
'of his Juſtice towards Sinners, but often re-
'claims thoſe who have gone aſtray, by his
'Mercy: And will not your Majeſty, Sire, who
'are a Reſemblance of the Divinity, pardon a
'Criminal, who is guilty of Diſobedience to his
'Sovereign? The Hope of Pardon ſupports me,
'and, I flatter myſelf, your Majeſty will not cut
'me off in the Flower of my Age; but rather
'give me Time to demonſtrate, by my Actions,
'the happy Effects of your Majeſty's Clemency.
'I find myſelf animated with a Zeal and Fide-
'lity, Proof againſt all Temptations, for your
'Service.

'Will not a ſincere Acknowledgement of my
'Fault be able to procure my Pardon? Yes,
'Sire, I own I am very guilty: And will not
'your Majeſty grant me a Pardon, which God
'never refuſes to the greateſt Sinner, who ſin-
'cerely confeſſes his Sins to him? *Saul* was
'guilty of Diſobedience to God; *David* fell into
'various Sins, and *Manaſſes* was immerſed in
'the moſt heinous Crimes; and yet they were
'nevertheleſs ſo many Examples of God's Mercy
'to thoſe who repent.

'I ſhall be always ready to ſhed even the laſt
'Drop of my Blood, to ſhew your Majeſty,
'what faithful and grateful Sentiments your

'Clemency

'Clemency can raiſe in me; and ſhall willingly
'ſacrifice a Life in your Service, which I ſhall
'be indebted to you for, and which I ſhall only
'hold from your Charity, Sire, and the Com-
'paſſion of God, which aſſures me he will not
'refuſe me his Pardon; do not ſuffer me to de-
'ſpair of your Majeſty's being pleaſed to lend an
'Ear to the moſt humble Supplication of a
'Subject who has rebelled; but who has been
'brought back to his Duty, by a ſincere Re-
'pentance.'

This pathetic Letter, however, did not produce the deſired Effect. The King, after examining the Affair, did not think proper to pardon him, but condemned him to be beheaded. Several Perſons of the firſt Rank intereſted themſelves for this young Nobleman, but the King continued inexorable, and the Sentence was accordingly executed in Sight of the Prince Royal, who could not help ſhedding Tears at this young Gentleman's untimely Fate. The unhappy *Katte* died like a Chriſtian, with all imaginable Reſolution, in the Beginning of *November*, 1730, leaving behind him ſome Papers of Reflections, which were afterwards printed; and, among others, an Admonition to the Prince for whoſe Sake he ſuffered, not to harbour in his Breaſt the Opinion of Deſtiny; for that a Providence is diſcoverable in every Thing around us.

The Prince was ſoon afterwards ſet at Liberty; but, that he might feel the Power of a King and Father in its utmoſt Rigour, he was, in the

Year 1733, married, againſt his Will, to the Princeſs *Elizabetha-Chriſtiana*, of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg-Beveren*. He did not, indeed, oppoſe the Commands of his Father; he married the Princeſs, but without profeſſing for her either Eſteem or Affection; and, conſidering the Claim of parental Authority fully ſatisfied by the external Ceremony, abſtained, during the Life of his Father, from her Bed.

Thus the Prince lived, ſecluded from public Buſineſs, in Contention with his Father, in Alienation from his Wife. His whole Time was ſpent in Study and literary Amuſements, cultivating thoſe extraordinary Talents he had received from Nature, and of which we ſhall give a more particular Account in the Sequel of theſe Memoirs.

But Literature was not the only Advantage he derived from the Misfortunes of his Youth. The Neceſſity of paſſing his Time at a Diſtance from the Court, and of partaking of the Pleaſures and Labours of a lower Station, made him acquainted with the various Forms of Life, and with the genuine Paſſions, Intereſts, Deſires, and Diſtreſſes of Mankind. Thus *Frederick* III. acquired ſuch a Knowledge of Mankind, as Kings, ſurrounded with Flatterers, would endeavour, in vain, to procure.

He began his Reign with great Expectations, which he has yet ſurpaſſed; and it ſoon appeared, that he was determined to govern with very little Aſſiſtance from Miniſters; and would ſee every Thing with his own Eyes. And, finding the

chief Favourite and Privy-counſellor of his Father, had betrayed his Maſter, and abuſed his Truſt, he diſcarded him, and baniſhed him from the Court.

Domeſtic Affairs naturally engaged his firſt Attentions. His Spouſe, who had, for ſeven Years, enjoyed only the empty Title of *Princeſs of Pruſſia*, and even uncertain whether he thought himſelf reſtrained from the Power of Repudiation, as he had married her under evident Compulſion, was ſoon freed from all Apprehenſions; for he received her as Queen, in the Preſence of his whole Court.

Soon after his Acceſſion, he gave his Proteſtant Subjects, whether Natives or Foreigners, the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that they ſhould be protected in their Religion; by which he ſhewed himſelf a Friend to Liberty of Conſcience, an Enemy to Perſecution, and free from the venomous Taint of Enthuſiaſm and Bigotry.

Nor was he regardleſs of the Diſtreſſes of his People; for he ordered all his Magazines and Granaries to be opened, for the Relief of the Poor, who had ſuffered extremely from the Scarcity of Corn, cauſed by the ſevere Winter of 1739. And, if the Funds appropriated to their Relief and Support ſhould be found inſufficient, he ordered the Deficiencies ſhould be ſupplied out of the Crown Revenues; that the Poor might have not only Bread, but alſo Money and Cloaths.

His Reſolution, with Regard to the tall Regiment, was ſoon known; for, ſome tall Recruits being offered him, he rejected them; iſſuing

Orders at the ſame Time, that no Recruits ſhould be admitted for the future, whoſe Stature ſhould exceed five Feet ten Inches; a plain Proof, that he then conſidered the proper Uſe of an Army, more than the Pageantry of it.

Soon after he had rejected theſe Recruits, as he was going from *Berlin* to *Potſdam*, a thouſand Boys, who had been marked out for Military Service by his Father, ſurrounded his Coach, and, after the uſual Salutations of *Long live King Frederick*, cried out, *Merciful King, deliver us from our Slavery*. He promiſed them their Liberty; and, accordingly, their Badges were the next Day taken off by his Orders.

He did not, however, diſcontinue his Correſpondence with Men of Learning; but, immediately after his Acceſſion to the Throne, wrote to *Rollin* and *Voltaire*, requeſting the Continuance of their Friendſhip; and prevailed on the celebrated *Maupertuis* to come to *Berlin*, and ſettle an Academy there, on the Plan of the Academy of *Arts and Sciences* at *Paris*.

There had for ſome Time ſubſiſted an Order in *Pruſſia*, intitled, *The Order* FOR FAVOUR, which had been conferred with very little Diſtinction. Convinced that Honours ſhould always attend Deſert, he inſtituted another, the Badge of which is a Golden Croſs, having a Crown over it, with this Inſcription, FOR MERIT. This new Order was certainly founded on Virtue, Juſtice, and good Senſe; for Merit ought to be the ſole Recommendation to all Titles of Diſtinction and Honour.

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But domeſtic Regulations and literary Amuſements did not engage his whole Thoughts, the Intereſt of his Kingdom was alſo carefully attended to. His Anceſtors had, for many Years, claimed two Diſtricts belonging to the Biſhop of *Liege*, called *Herſtal* and *Hermal*. This Claim he renewed, and ſent a Commiſſary to receive the Homage of the Inhabitants; but they would not admit him, and refuſed to take the Oath of Fidelity, under Pretence, that they acknowledged no other Juriſdiction than that of the Biſhop. This Refuſal occaſioned a Letter from the King to the Biſhop, which was dated the Fourth of *September*, 1740, in which his Majeſty complained of the Injury done to his Rights in the Barony of *Herſtal*, that the Seditious had been countenanced by him in their Diſobedience, and concluded with demanding a categorical Anſwer in two Days.

In three Days the Biſhop returned an Anſwer, in which he obſerved, that the Right of Sovereignty in the ſaid Barony was granted by *Charles* V, under the Guaranty of *France* and *Spain*, and had been exerciſed above a Century; that he had ſupported his Rights and Poſſeſſions without the leaſt Deſign of prejudicing thoſe of *Pruſſia*; but, in Order to terminate all Diſputes, declared, that, the States of *Liege* having formerly propoſed to purchaſe his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Right in *Herſtal* for one hundred thouſand Crowns, and to pay Four *per Cent*. Intereſt till the Principal was diſcharged, he was ready to perform this Agreement under a proper Guaranty.

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This Anſwer was far from ſatisfying his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; he would not ſuffer his Claims to be ſubjected to any Altercations. Accordingly, after publiſhing a Declaration, in which he charged the Biſhop with Violence and Injuſtice; the Uſing his Miniſter unworthily, and Abuſing his Moderation in an outrageous Manner; and remarked that the feudal Laws allowed every Man, whoſe Poſſeſſion was detained from him, to enter it with an armed Force; he diſpatched two thouſand Soldiers; who, on the 13th of *September* 1740, entered the Barony of *Herſtal*, where they lived at Diſcretion, till the Cries of the Inhabitants obliged the Biſhop to relinquiſh the Territories in Diſpute to the quiet Government of *Pruſſia*.

This Acquiſition, however it might tend to ſhew the Quickneſs of his Reſolutions, was of ſmall Account, compared with what he acquired at the Death of the Emperor *Charles* VI, which happened on the 20th of *October* 1740.

Charles VI. being the laſt Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, great Revolutions were expected at his Death. *Italy* hoped to gain the Situation it had long deſired, that of Independence. Several States, which were looked upon as Fiefs of the Empire, diſclaimed this Subjection. *Rome* particularly, which had been plundered by *Charles* V, ſeverely treated by his Succeſſors, oppreſſed and fleeced by *Joſeph*, Brother of *Charles* V, flattered herſelf with the Hopes of being delivered from the Pretenſions of the *German* Emperors, who, ever ſince the Time of *Otho* I, have imagined

gined themſelves Succeſſors to the Rights of the ancient *Cæſars*. And, indeed, the *German Chancery* conſiders the other Kingdoms of *Europe*, as Provinces diſmembered from the Empire; and it is for that Reaſon, that, in their Protocol, they give the Title of Majeſty to no King whatever. The Elector of *Cologn* ſtiles himſelf Chancellor of *Italy*, and the Elector of *Triers* takes the Title of Chancellor of *Gaul*. The *German* Emperor, whom they chuſe at *Frankfort*, is declared King of the *Romans*, though he has not the leaſt Juriſdiction in *Rome*; and he exacts a Tribute of all the Provinces in *Italy*, when he has Forces ſufficient to oblige them to pay it. Such a Number of dubious and conteſted Rights had been the Source of all the Calamities, and of the Weakening of *Italy*, for the Space of ſeven hundred Years: It ſeemed therefore probable, that the Confuſion which threatened *Germany*, on the Death of *Charles* VI, would give the *Italians* that full Liberty they had ſo long deſired. The new Revolutions which every body foreſaw would follow from the Extinction of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, might not only annihilate both the Rights and the Name of the *Roman* Empire; at leaſt, it appeared doubtful, whether the potent Princes of *Germany* would acknowledge a ſupreme Head, poſſeſſed of the ſame Authority as his Predeceſſors had enjoyed. It therefore appeared almoſt impoſſible to prevent the Inheritance of the Houſe of *Auſtria* from being diſmembered: This Inheritance conſiſted of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; Kingdoms which had been long elective, but

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rendered hereditary by the *Auſtrian* Princes; of *Auſtria Suabia*, called *Auſtria Anterior*; of the *Upper* and *Lower Auſtria*, conquered in the thirteenth Century; of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Flanders*, the *Burgaw*, the four *Foreſt Towns*, the *Briſgaw*, *Friuli*, *Tyrol*, the *Milaneſe*, the Dukedoms of *Mantua* and *Parma*. With Regard to *Naples* and *Sicily*, Don *Carlos* poſſeſſed theſe two Kingdoms.

Maria Tereſa, the eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* VI, founded her Rights on the Law of Nature, which called her to her paternal Inheritance; on the pragmatic Sanction by which this Law was confirmed; and on the Guaranty of ſo many Princes.

Charles-Albert, Elector of *Bavaria*, demanded the Succeſſion, in Virtue of the Will of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I, Brother of *Charles* V. By this Will *Ferdinand* had, in Default of Male-iſſue, inſtituted his eldeſt Daughter, the Arch-dutcheſs *Anne*, Heireſs of his Dominions: This Princeſs was married to the Duke of *Bavaria*; from her the Elector *Charles* was deſcended: And there were no Males left of the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Rights of a more recent Nature were alledged by *Auguſtus* III, King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*; theſe were the Rights of his Conſort, eldeſt Daughter of the Emperor *Joſeph*, the elder Brother of *Charles* VI. If *Maria Tereſa* looked upon the pragmatic Sanctions as a ſacred and inviolable Law, the Arch-dutcheſs, Queen of *Poland*, had another pragmatic Sanction, ſettled previouſly in her Favour by the Father of *Joſeph*

and

and *Charles*, who, in the Year 1703, made a Regulation, that the Daughters of *Joſeph* ſhould inherit preferably to the Daughters of the younger Brother, *Charles* VI, in Caſe the two Brothers died without male Iſſue. After *Charles* aſcended the Imperial Throne, he aboliſhed this Sanction; therefore they might ſet his aſide after his Death. His Brother's Daughters had been in his Power; nor did he ſuffer them to marry, till he had made them renounce their Rights: Now a Renunciation of that Kind might be conſidered as involuntary, and conſequently null and void. On every Side they pleaded Rights of Blood, teſtamentary Diſpoſitions, Family Compacts, the Laws of *Germany*, and Law of Nations.

The King of *Spain* extended his Pretenſions to the whole Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by aſcending to the Wife of *Philip* II, Daughter of the Emperor *Maximilian* II, a Princeſs from whom *Philip* V. was deſcended by the female Line. It was indeed an extraordinary Revolution in the Affairs of *Europe*, to ſee the Houſe of *Bourbon* laying Claim to the whole Inheritance of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Claim was founded on *Lewis* the XVth's being deſcended in a direct Line from the eldeſt male Branch of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, by the Wife of *Lewis* XIII, and alſo by the Wife of *Lewis* XIV. But the Buſineſs of *Lewis* XV. was to act rather as an Arbitrator and Protector, than as a Competitor; for by that Means he had it in his Power to determine the Fate of this Succeſſion, and of the Imperial Throne, in Concert with one Half of *Europe*; whereas, had

he entered the Liſts as a Competitor, he would have had all *Europe* againſt him.

The Cauſe of ſo many crowned Heads was pleaded by public Memoirs in every Part of the Chriſtian World; there was not a Prince, nor hardly a private Perſon, that did not intereſt himſelf in the Diſpute, and a general War was looked upon as inevitable. But how greatly was human Policy confounded, when the Storm aroſe from a Quarter where nobody expected it!

Frederick III. came to the Crown of *Pruſſia* four Months before the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and of the Empire, was diſputed; he foreſaw the general Confuſion; and, upon the Emperor's Death, did not loſe a Moment, but marched his Army directly into *Sileſia*, one of the richeſt Provinces which the Daughter of *Charles* VI. poſſeſſed in *Germany*. His Pretenſions were to four Dutchies, which his Family had formerly acquired by Purchaſes, and by Acts of Confraternity. His Anceſtors had renounced all their Pretenſions by repeated Acts, becauſe they were not in a Condition to ſupport them; but, as the preſent King had Power in his Hands, he was reſolved to maintain his Rights. The Declaration he publiſhed, at his entering *Sileſia*, was as follows:

'We *Frederick*, *&c.* As it has pleaſed the 'Almighty to take from this World, the Emperor, '*Charles* VI, and that, by this Means, the Em- 'pire, and the moſt auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, re- 'main without a Head; ſo that the Latter, con- 'ſidering the Extinction of the male Line, finds

'itſelf

'itſelf likewiſe, on Account of the Succeſſion to
'its Dominions, much expoſed to dangerous
'Troubles, of which a Part have manifeſted them-
'ſelves already, and others are ſtill ready to break
'out.

'As we have, moreover, always taken Part in
'what tended to the Good and Preſervation of
'the Dutchy of *Sileſia*; the rather, as it ſerves
'for a Barrier to our Dominions, and that this
'Province might, in particular, be expoſed to the
'ſame Troubles, and be invaded to our very
'great Prejudice, as well as that of our Fron-
'tiers, by thoſe who form Pretenſions to the he-
'reditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*,
'from whence the Flame of War might extend
'itſelf to our own Territories, and expoſe them
'to evident Danger.

'Wherefore, in Order to prevent Conſequences
'ſo dangerous, upon the Appearance of a ge-
'neral War, with which *Europe* is threatened;
'and to provide for the Defence of the Domi-
'nion which God has given us, as well as for
'that of our Subjects, conformable to the Prin-
'ciples of natural Right, which permits all, and
'every one, to be watchful of their own Preſer-
'vation: As alſo to prevent divers Views, which
'are partly kept concealed, but, of which, ſome
'have already manifeſted themſelves, and may
'prove prejudicial to us: And, in fine, for very
'important Reaſons on our Part, which we ſhall
'not fail to make public in due Time: We have
'thought proper to cauſe our Troops to enter the
'Dutchy

'Dutchy of *Sileſia*, in Order to cover it from 'being invaded or attacked.

'And as, by ſo doing, we have no Intention 'to prejudice, in the leaſt, her Majeſty the Queen 'of *Hungary*; with whom we are reſolved to 'keep a ſtrict Friendſhip, as well as with the 'whole *Auſtrian* Houſe; and to do her and them 'all manner of good Offices, in Imitation of our 'Anceſtors: And as it will ſufficiently appear in 'proper Time, that ſuch only is our View. And 'that we are, beſides, actually buſied in explain-'ing ourſelves, upon this Occaſion, with her Ma-'jeſty, the Queen of *Hungary*. For this Rea-'ſon, the Inhabitants of the Dutchy of *Sileſia*, 'and of the incorporated Provinces, of whatever 'Religion or Condition they are, may be aſſured 'that they have no Hoſtility to apprehend on our 'Part, nor on that of our Troops; but that, on 'the Contrary, they ſhall be maintained in their 'Rights, Liberties, and Privileges, as well public 'and private, as Eccleſiaſtical and Civil; that they 'ſhall have the Benefit of our royal Protection, 'in its full Extent; that we ſhall give ſtrict Or-'ders, that our Troops obſerve the moſt exact 'Diſcipline, and that no Perſons be moleſted nor 'troubled in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of what be-'longs to them.

'On the other Hand, as we enter *Sileſia* with-'out any Deſign of committing the leaſt Hoſti-'lity, but only to ſupport its Inhabitants, preſerve 'their Properties, and provide for the Tranquil-'lity of that Dutchy, which is equally neceſſary 'to us: We are in great Hopes that they will

'undertake

'undertake nothing that may be contrary to theſe 'gracious Offers, and Marks of Friendſhip, or 'that can oblige us, contrary to our Inclination, 'to take other Meaſures, in which Caſe they 'can impute only to themſelves the bad Conſe-'quences that may reſult from them.'

Signed, *FREDERICK.*

At *Berlin* this firſt Day of *December*, 1740.

Sileſia is a Dutchy of *Germany*, one of the largeſt in *Europe*. It is bounded by *Poland*, *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Brandenburg*, and *Hungary*; it is divided into higher and lower, and *Breſlau*, the Capital, is ſituated on the *Oder*. It is one of the richeſt Towns in *Germany*, by its Commerce in Woollen Manufactures. The Squares, Churches, and other public Places are magnificent; particularly the Town-Houſe, which is a ſtately Piece of Architecture, and has a Tower, called the Clock Tower, which is eſteemed the higheſt and the moſt regular in the whole Country. Every Time the Hour ſtrikes, a Concert of ſeveral Trumpets, and other Inſtruments, are heard in a high Gallery. The Dutchy of *Sileſia* was an ancient Fief of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and was formerly divided into ſeveral little Sovereignties, governed by Dukes, Vaſſals of the King of *Bohemia*. Theſe Dukes had agreed with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, that, upon Failure of Heirs male, they ſhould ſucceed to their Dominions. But the Houſe of *Auſtria*, being called to the Throne of *Bohemia*, pretended that thoſe Agreements were abſolutely null, inaſmuch as

they had not been approved by the Sovereign, to whom the Poſſeſſors were Vaſſals; and, the Anceſtors of the King of *Pruſſia* not being in a Condition to make good their Claims by Force of Arms, they were obliged to diſſemble. However they took Care at certain Junctures to renew their Pretenſions, and ſeveral Times refuſed large Sums of Money, which the Court of *Vienna* offered them to give up their Rights.

The *Pruſſian* Officers, on the Army's entering *Sileſia*, were for putting on their Standards this Device, *Pro Deo & Patria*; but his *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſtruck out *Pro Deo*, ſaying it was wrong to mix the Name of God with the Quarrels of Men; and that this Diſpute was about a Province, and not concerning Religion. Before his Regiment of Guards he ordered the *Roman* Eagle to be diſplayed in Relief; a Step which laid him under the Neceſſity of being invincible. He alſo harangued his Troops, in the Manner of the ancient *Romans*. His Speech on this Occaſion was as follows:

'Gentlemen, I do not look upon you as my 'Subjects, but as my Friends. The Troops of '*Brandenburg* have always ſignaliſed themſelves 'by their Courage, and have given, on different 'Occaſions, Marks of their Bravery. I ſhall be 'an Eye-witneſs to all your Exploits. You will 'always fight in my Preſence; and I will re-'compenſe thoſe who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves 'for their Zeal in my Service, rather as a Father, 'than as a Sovereign.'

This Speech had the deſired Effect; the Troops were

were animated to follow their Leader with Chearfulneſs, eſpecially as they did not expect to meet with the leaſt Reſiſtance, in which however they were greatly miſtaken.

Entering thus ſuddenly into a Province not prepared for Defence, he made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt Part of it. But, as nothing was decided, he ordered his Miniſters, Count *Gotter* and Baron *Borck*, to make the following Propoſals to the Duke of *Lorrain*, Part of which they read, and delivered the reſt in Diſcourſe; but, refuſing a Copy, the Words were taken down, and, being repeated, they owned, were agreeable to their Maſter's Intention.

'1. I am ready to guaranty, with my whole 'Force, the Eſtates which the Houſe of *Au-* '*ſtria* poſſeſſes in *Germany*, againſt any Power 'that may invade them.

'2. For the more effectual Securing of the ſame, 'I will conclude a ſtrict Alliance with the Courts 'of *Vienna*, *Ruſſia*, and the Maritime Powers.

'3. I will uſe my utmoſt Influence to cauſe 'the Duke of *Lorrain* to be raiſed to the Impe- 'rial Dignity, and to ſupport his Election againſt 'all Oppoſers whatſoever; and flatter myſelf, I 'ſhall be able to ſucceed.

'4. In Order to put the Queen of *Bohemia* in- 'to a good Condition and Poſture of Defence, I 'will immediately advance to her, in ready Mo- 'ney, two Millions of Florins. In Conſideration 'of ſuch eſſential and expenſive Services, I have 'Reaſon to expect a proper Security to indemni- 'fy me againſt all Riſks. It is the Giving up of

'*Sileſia*, that I demand, as well on Account of 'my Right thereto, as a Reward for the Dan-'gers to which I ſhall expoſe myſelf for the Safe-'ty and Glory of the Houſe of *Auſtria* only.

Count *Gotter* having ſent an Account of the Reception his Propoſals had met with from the Duke of *Lorrain*, his Majeſty ſent him the following Inſtructions, dated *December* 26:

'I find by your Account, dated the 20th in-'ſtant, how you were received by the Duke of '*Lorrain*, and after what Manner he thought 'proper to anſwer your Propoſals. Though that 'ſowre and moroſe Anſwer ſeems to leave no 'Room for bringing about an Accommodation, 'you muſt nevertheleſs omit nothing in your 'Power, to engage that Prince to conſider, with 'leſs Prejudice, the Plan which I propoſe, which 'aſſuredly tends principally to the Welfare and 'Safety of the Duke, and of the Houſe of *Auſ-'tria*. He and his Queen may depend on their 'being ſupported by my whole Strength, if they 'will do me Juſtice, with Reſpect to my Preten-'ſions on *Sileſia*.

'You may even ſuggeſt to them, that, though 'I demanded the entire Ceſſion of that whole 'Province, I may perhaps be ſatisfied with Part 'of it, provided the Queen of *Hungary* will con-'clude a reaſonable Accommodation with me, 'for our mutual Intereſts.'

Count *Gotter* was ordered to declare by Word of Mouth, 'that, on all Occaſions which migh 'offer, wherein he could aſſiſt the Queen of *Hun-'gary*, and preſerve the Glory of her Houſe, or

'repair

'repair any Loſs ſhe might ſuffer in the preſent 'Juncture, he ſhould ſhew his Readineſs to 'do it.'

To theſe Propoſals of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* returned the following Anſwer:

'From as much as can be remembered of 'what was read, but refuſed to be given in Writ-'ing by his Miniſters, the King of *Pruſſia* pre-'tends to found the Sending of his Troops into '*Sileſia*, upon the Neceſſity there was to gua-'ranty the Houſe of *Auſtria* againſt the Views 'of ſome other Powers, ready to ſwallow it up; 'and endeavours to ſhew how advantageous it 'would be for her to give up Part of her Poſſeſ-'ſions, to preſerve the reſt.

'It is manifeſt, that the Eſtates of the Queen 'enjoyed a happy Tranquillity, when the King of '*Pruſſia* entered into them, with an armed Force: 'In Order, as it it pretended, to preſerve the 'Conſtitution of the Empire, and the Peace of '*Europe*.

'Far from looking with Indifference upon the 'Friendſhip of the King of *Pruſſia*, the Value 'and Importance of which we well know: We 'have no Reaſon to reproach ourſelves, with hav-'ing neglected to cultivate it with the ſtricteſt 'Attention, and, without deviating the leaſt from 'this Principle, we think ourſelves at Liberty to 'make the following Remarks:

'1. The Tie inſtituted and eſtabliſhed by the 'Golden Bull, which firmly binds together all 'the Members of the *Germanic* Body, obliges

'them to aſſiſt each other, whenever the Terri-
'tories of either are attacked. From this Inſtitu-
'tion the Aſſurance firſt offered by the King of
'*Pruſſia* ſeems to ariſe; but he was bound by a
'ſtronger Obligation, that of being Guarantee to
'the Pragmatic Sanction, an Engagement into
'which all *Europe* is entered. If ſuch Ties are
'not binding, with what Safety can the Houſe of
'*Auſtria* flatter itſelf in any future?

'2. The Alliances with *Ruſſia* and the Mari-
'time Powers, all *Europe* knows, ſubſiſted before
'the *Pruſſian* Troops entered *Sileſia*: They ſub-
'ſiſt now; and we are well aſſured, that it is not
'the Intention of thoſe Powers that the Queen
'ſhould give up Part of her Dominions, to
'ſtrengthen Alliances, which partly were con-
'tracted to preſerve them intire.

'4. The Queen cannot but be infinitely
'obliged to the King of *Pruſſia*, for his good
'Diſpoſitions, as to the Choice of an Emperor:
'But, as that Election muſt be free, and made
'in the Manner preſcribed by the Golden Bull,
'her Majeſty is of Opinion, that nothing can tend
'more to thwart it, than raiſing Commotions in
'the Heart of the Empire.

'4. A War was never made to force a Prince
'to accept of Money offered to him: But what
'his *Pruſſian* Majeſty has already drawn from *Si-*
'*leſia*, under Pretence of ſubſiſting his Troops,
'added to the immenſe Damage done that Coun-
'try, by the Havock made in it, exceeds the
'two Millions offered.

'The Queen is far from deſigning to begin

'her Reign by diſmembering her Dominions.
'She thinks herſelf in Honour and Conſcience
'obliged to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction
'againſt any Invader; therefore can never con-
'ſent to give up the Province of *Sileſia*, or any
'Part thereof; but is ready to renew the ſtricteſt
'Friendſhip with the King of *Pruſſia*, provided
'it can be done without any Infraction, without
'hurting the Rights of a third Perſon; and pro-
'vided the *Pruſſian* Troops, without Delay, retire
'from her Majeſty's Territories.

'This, in her Opinion, is the only Method,
'agreeable to Juſtice and Equity, the Funda-
'mental Conſtitutions of the Empire, and the
'Maintenance of that ſalutary Syſtem, which
'eſtabliſhes an Equilibrium through all *Europe*:
'It is conſequently the only Way to be taken,
'conſiſtent with the true Glory of the King of
'*Pruſſia*.

'The Queen does not heſitate to intreat his
'*Pruſſian* Majeſty, in the moſt ardent Manner,
'to embrace this Method: She even conjures
'him ſo to do, by all the Conſiderations that
'can make Impreſſions upon the Heart of a great
'Prince. She does not ſcruple to cauſe this An-
'ſwer to be delivered to the *Pruſſian* Miniſters
'in Writing, as the ſtrongeſt Proof of the Since-
'rity by which ſhe is influenced, though they
'could not be prevailed on to act after the ſame
'Manner.'

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, finding Negociations were not likely to anſwer his Intentions, advanced with his Army into the Heart of *Sileſia*, releaſing

the People from the Rents and Services they uſed to pay to the Clergy. He rifled their Convents of their ſuperfluous Corn, and, when the Heads of theſe Communities complained to him, he told them, That 'he had never read 'in Scripture of Magazines being erected by the 'Apoſtles, whoſe Example, he thought, their 'Profeſſion obliged them to imitate.'

The firſt Place in *Sileſia* that refuſed to ſubmit to the *Pruſſians* was *Jablunka*, a Town on the Frontiers of *Hungary*, fifty-eight Miles ſouth-eaſt of *Breſlaw*. This Town has a Caſtle built on a Rock; but the Garriſon, finding themſelves unable to reſiſt a Detachment from the *Pruſſian* Army commanded by Major-General *de la Motte*, capitulated upon honourable Terms. This Place, though reckoned the Key of *Sileſia*, on the Side of *Hungary*, the *Pruſſians* ſoon after abandoned for Want of Proviſions, which the *Auſtrian* Huſſars, who were now in Motion, were very buſy to intercept.

It now appeared with what Secrecy his *Pruſſian* Majeſty could take his Meaſures. When he called a Council of War, he propoſed the Queſtion in a few Words; all his Generals wrote their Opinions in his Preſence, upon ſeparate Papers, which he carried away, and examined them in private; formed his Reſolution without imparting it otherwiſe than by his Orders.

The *Pruſſians* had for ſome Time blocked up *Glowgaw*, a large and well fortified City on the Frontiers of *Poland*; it was determined to attack the Place; and, on the 7th of *March* 1741, at

Night,

Night, Prince *Leopold*, of *Anhalt Deſſau*, who commanded the Blockade, received Orders from the King for that Purpoſe, according to a Plan concerted with his Majeſty. Next Day the proper Diſpoſitions were made; and, about Eight at Night, the Troops began to put themſelves under Arms; at Ten they reached their ſeveral Poſts, a Mile from the Town, and then, with the greateſt Order and Silence, marched to the Foot of the Glacis, by Twelve. Immediately the Troops advanced to the Paliſadoes, and, leaping over them, threw themſelves into the Covered Way, ſome ſmall Detachments running every Way they could to diſarm every Enemy they could find. They were now expoſed, and the Town alarmed by the Enemies Fire; but this did not prevent the *Pruſſians* deſcending into the Ditch, and advancing to the Foot of the Rampart, which was thirty-four Feet high, with a Slope of ten Feet, and made very ſlippery by two Days hard Froſt. Theſe Difficulties however were quickly ſurmounted; and Prince *Leopold*, with the Markgrave *Charles*, and five or ſix others, firſt got to the Top of the Courtin; they were ſoon followed by a Battalion and four Companies of Grenadiers, one of which ſeized a Baſtion on the Right, while another did the ſame on the Left. They were then under a Neceſſity to break down the Gate, behind which the Generals, *Wallis* and *Reyſki*, had, by this Time, poſted themſelves with their Grenadiers; who, as ſoon as the *Pruſſians* made ſome Holes in it, ſaluted them with a Shower of Bullets, which killed four Men. But Prince *Leopold*,

cauſing the Fire to be returned, General *Reyſki* received two Wounds in his Belly, the Grenadiers fled, and General *Wallis* was obliged to follow them. Then the Gate was laid open, and the *Pruſſians* paſſed through the Caſtle into the Town. Two other Attacks were executed with the ſame Vigour and Diſpatch. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Conſternation of the Enemy, of which the following is a remarkable Inſtance: Four Grenadiers, being the laſt that came upon the Rampart, miſſed their Company, and fell in with a Captain and fifty-two Men of the Garriſon: The *Pruſſians*, at firſt, thought of retreating; but, ſoon recovering their Spirits, they, like Deſperadoes, attacked them, calling out to them to lay down their Arms. The Enemy, being deceived by the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Panic they were ſeized with having undoubtedly multiplied their Foes in their Imagination, obeyed; and three of the *Pruſſian* Grenadiers ſtood Century over them, while the Fourth brought a Reinforcement.

While the Grenadiers were clearing the Ramparts, the Battalions entered the Town by the Avenues the former had made, and all was finiſhed an Hour after Midnight. The *Pruſſian* Force amounted to only four Battalions, and eighteen Companies of Grenadiers; and they loſt, in the Action, two Commiſſion Officers, three Subalterns, and thirty-three private Men. The Generals, *Wallis* and *Reyſki*, with the Garriſon, conſiſting of 1065 Men, including Officers, were all made Priſoners of War; and no Diſorder happened,

pened, Murder and Plunder being both prohibited.

There were found in the Place fifty braſs Guns, a great Quantity of Powder, and the Military Cheſt, with thirty-two thouſand Florins. Prince *Leopold*, and the Margrave *Charles*, received the Homage of the Nobility and Burghers to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who was ſo well pleaſed with this Expedition, that he immediately declared Prince *Leopold* General of the Foot, and wrote to him in the following Terms:

My Dear LEOPOLD,

'I Am vaſtly obliged to you for the brave and 'glorious Action you have juſt performed, 'which, as I can never forget, will not fail to 'increaſe my ſincere Friendſhip for you. Make 'my Compliments to Margrave *Charles*. Tell all 'my brave Officers how much I am pleaſed with 'them, and that, as I ſhall never forget their gal-'lant Behaviour in this Inſtance, I ſhall convince 'them of my complete Satisfaction, &c.

Soon after this Action, a Plot was diſcovered in *Sileſia*, for carrying off his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; on which that Monarch publiſhed a Memorial, ſetting forth, 'That, notwithſtanding the Modera-'tion he has all along ſhewn towards the Court 'of *Vienna*, yet that Court has been far from be-'having ſo to him, and has had Recourſe to the 'deteſtable Expedient of employing Emiſſaries, 'Spies, and Banditti to beſet him, and even at-'tempt his Life: That one of thoſe Banditti

'confeſſed,

'confeſſed, that he was obliged to take an Oath 'for that Purpoſe, in the Aulic Council of War, 'and in the Preſence of the Duke of *Lorrain*, 'whom his *Pruſſian* Majeſty never thought capa-'ble of ſuch Indignities.'

To this Memorial the Court of *Vienna* publiſhed an Anſwer, ſhewing the Decorum that Court has always uſed to the *Pruſſian* King; adding, that 'The Houſe of *Auſtria* never knew 'what it was to employ Banditti. The Piety of 'the Queen, and the Sentiments of the Great 'Duke, are too well known for any body to be-'lieve it of them. The Story of an Oath taken 'by one of theſe Banditti, in the Preſence of the 'Great Duke, in the Aulic Council of War, is 'ſo ill contrived, that it is not poſſible for it to 'gain the leaſt Credit: And the Impoſture of 'ſuch an Avowal is too evident to eſcape the 'Obſervation and Cenſure of every one who 'knows the Character of the Aulic Council.'

Both Parties were now inflamed, and Orders were ſent to General *Neuperg*, to hazard a Battle at all Events. Accordingly, on *Monday*, the 10th of *April* 1741, the two Armies met at *Molwitz*, about a League from *Neiſs*; and the Engagement began about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon. The *Auſtrians* at firſt drove back the left Wing of the *Pruſſians*, commanded by Lieutenant-General Count *Schulenburg*. But his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, having been informed that the *Auſtrians* were ſuperior to him in Cavalry, had intermixed Grenadiers with his Horſe, by which Means this Confuſion was recovered. The Attack on the

Pruſſians

Prussians right Wing was likewise very vigorous; but the Heat of the Action was on the left Wing. At Six in the Evening the *Austrians* retired in good Order, under the Cannon of *Neiss*, leaving the Field of Battle to the King.

The *Austrians* are reckoned to have had 4000 killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners; but, by their own Accounts, only 3000 killed and wounded; and the *Prussians* acknowledge 600 killed, and 1500 wounded. The Former are said to have been 26,000, and the Latter only 20,000; but the *Austrians* say 30,000.

The *Prussians* bought the Victory dear, having the following principal Officers killed and wounded: Lieutenant-General Count *Schulenburg*; the Margrave *Frederick*, of *Brandenburg*, the King's Cousin; Colonels, *Borck* and *Hantchormors*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Fitzgerald*; Majors, *Knobblesdorf* and *Schenkendorf*; M. *Mulendorf*, one of his Majesty's Pages, and the Master of the Houshold, killed; Colonel Count *Finck*, since dead of his Wounds; M. *Maupertuis*, an eminent Mathematician, taken Prisoner; Field Marshal *Schwerin*; Lieutenant-Generals, *Marewitz* and *Keist*; Major-General, Margrave *Charles*; Colonels, Prince *William*, Brother to the Margrave; *Wartingsleven*, *Rochau*, and *Finck*; the King's Aid de Camp; and Major *Borck* wounded; besides a great Number of Captains and Subalterns.

Among the *Austrian* Officers, Marshal *Remer*, Count *Lannoy*, and the Baron de *Geldi*, killed; the Generals *Brown*, *Grun*, *Kail*, *Lentulus*, the Prince of *Birkinfeldt*, and *Frankenburg*, wounded.

The

The *Auſtrians* being thus defeated, and obliged to retire, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty made great Progreſs in the Conqueſt of *Sileſia*. *Brieg*, a handſome City on the *Oder*, held out ſeven Days; during which Time the *Pruſſians* fired 14,714 Cannon-Balls, and threw 2122 Bombs into it, which reduced great Part of the City to Aſhes. The Garriſon, however, obtained the Military Honours; and the *Pruſſians* took Poſſeſſion of it on the 23d of *April* 1741.

After this, there was no Action of any Importance. But the King of *Pruſſia*, irritated by Oppoſition, tranferred his Intereſt in the Election of an Emperor to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

The Maritime Powers, finding it impoſſible for the Court of *Vienna* to oppoſe all the Enemies that then attacked her, endeavoured to bring about a Peace with the King of *Pruſſia*; and accordingly the following Memorial was preſented to that Monarch.

A Memorial preſented to his Pruſſian *Majeſty by Baron* de Ginckell, *Envoy Extraordinary from the* States-General, *in Conjunction with Lord* Hindford.

'THAT their High Mightineſſes, as well as 'his *Britannic* Majeſty, could not behold, 'without great Regret, the Troubles ariſen be-'tween your Majeſty and the Queen of *Hun-'gary* and *Bohemia*; and cannot help telling 'your Majeſty in the moſt friendly Manner, how 'much they have been ſurpriſed and grieved at

'your

'your Majeſty's Enterpriſe againſt *Sileſia*; con-
'ſidering the Letter you were ſo good as to write
'to them, wherein you declare your Intention to
'ſupport the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to preſerve Peace
'in the Empire, and to watch over its Repoſe as
'well as its Safety.——They find themſelves ob-
'liged to impart to your Majeſty their juſt Appre-
'henſions that the Steps you are taking may be
'attended with Conſequences quite oppoſite to
'your Declarations, not only in Regard to the
'Houſe of *Auſtria*, and the Peace of the Em-
'pire; but alſo to the Liberties and Repoſe of
'*Europe*.

'For theſe Reaſons, their High Mightineſſes,
'in Conjunction with his *Britannic* Majeſty, can-
'not diſpenſe with themſelves from making the
'ſtrongeſt Inſtances to your Majeſty, that, in your
'great Wiſdom and Moderation, you would ſuf-
'fer yourſelf to be perſuaded to withdraw your
'Troops from *Sileſia*, in Order to pave the Way
'to a laſting Accommodation, and reſtore Peace to
'the Empire, at a Juncture when Union is ſo ne-
'ceſſary among Powers that have its Repoſe at
'Heart; that their High Mightineſſes, as alſo his
'Majeſty, the King of *Great Britain* will not fail
'to ſhew how much they will have your Majeſty's
'Intereſt at Heart, by the Ardor with which they
'will jointly labour to accommodate, in an amicable
'Manner, and to the Satisfaction of both Parties,
'the Differences between your Majeſty and the
'Queen of *Hungary*. The more your Majeſty is
'perſuaded of the ſincere Friendſhip of their High
'Mightineſſes, and of that of his Majeſty the

'King

'King of *Great Britain*, the more you muſt be 'ſenſible how indiſpenſably they are obliged to 'inſiſt earneſtly upon this Demand, and to do their 'utmoſt to prevail on your Majeſty to accept of 'it.——The preſent Situation of Affairs plunges 'them in the greateſt Embarras; conſidering, on 'the one Hand, the great Value they ſet on your 'Majeſty's Friendſhip, and their ſincere Deſire to 'cultivate and ſtrengthen it by all Means in their 'Power; and, on the other Hand, the Engage-'ments ſubſiſting between them and the Houſe of '*Auſtria*: Engagements, which, your Majeſty 'cannot be ignorant of, are claimed by the Queen 'of *Hungary*.

'It would give them infinite Satisfaction, 'ſhould your Majeſty be pleaſed to extricate them 'out of this Dilemma, by making Reflections 'favourable to their Requeſt; ſince nothing can be 'more diſagreeable to them, than to find them-'ſelves under a Neceſſity of fulfilling their En-'gagements, in an Affair wherein your Majeſty 'and the Queen of *Hungary* are oppoſite Parties.

'*Breſlau, June* 8, 1741.

GINCKELL.

The King of Pruſſia's *Anſwer*.

'HIS Majeſty having demanded nothing, 'ſince he firſt entered *Sileſia*, but the ſpeedy 'and juſt Reſtitution of an Eſtate with-held from 'his Royal and Electoral Houſe for almoſt a Cen-'tury; and never was averſe to a reaſonable Ac-'commodation with the Queen of *Hungary*: The 'very advantageous Propoſals made, from Time

'to

'* to Time, by the King to her Majeſty, ought to
' be looked upon as convincing Proofs of his Mo-
' deration and Love of Peace; theſe Propoſals
' might, long ago, have put that Princeſs in a Way
' to terminate theſe Differences, had ſhe liſtened
' to the Voice of Juſtice and Equity.

' But, if the King has been ſorry to ſee that,
' far from regarding them in the leaſt, they were
' rejected with much Haughtineſs and Diſdain,
' his Majeſty has, neverthelefs, this Comfort, that
' the World cannot impute to him the Con-
' tinuance of a War, which the Queen herſelf has
' made neceſſary by a formal Denial of Juſtice.

' The King gratefully acknowledges the Aſ-
' ſurance which his *Britannic* Majeſty and their
' High Mightineſſes have been pleaſed to give
' him by their reſpective Miniſters, how much
' they have his Intereſt at Heart, and with how
' much Ardour they intend to labour, jointly,
' to accommodate, in an amicable Manner, the
' Differences ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and
' the Queen of *Hungary*; it will not be the
' King's Fault, if they are not ſpeedily adjuſt-
' ed, and Peace reſtored forthwith in theſe Parts:
' His Majeſty has therefore great Reaſon to
' hope, from the Friendſhip and Equity of his
' *Britannic* Majeſty and their High Mightineſſes,
' that, in employing their good Offices to obtain
' ſo deſirable an End, they will alſo be pleaſed
' never to deviate from the Impartiality requiſite
' in a Work of this Nature, much leſs require of
' the King Conditions incompatible with his Ho-

'nour and the indiſputable Rights of his Royal 'Houſe.

'DE PODEWILLS.'

'*Breſlau, June* 15, 1741.

This Memorial, however, failed of its deſired Succeſs, ſo that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty continued to puſh his Conqueſts in *Sileſia*. On the Second of *November*, the City of *Neiſſa* capitulated on honourable Terms, after a Siege of four Days; by which Means his Majeſty obtained the peaceable Poſſeſſion of all the Lower *Sileſia*. On the Seventh of the ſame Month he received the Homage of the States, from about 400 of their Deputies, at *Breſlau*. After the Ceremony was over, he entertained them magnificently, and cauſed Medals of Gold and Silver to be diſtributed. On one Side of theſe Medals is the King's Buſt, with this Inſcription, *Fredericus* Boruſſorum *Rex*, *Supremus* Sileſiæ *inferioris Dux*; on the other Side, the Kingdom of *Pruſſia* is repreſented by a Woman crowned, with a Sceptre in her Hand, a Royal Mantle on her Shoulders, and the *Pruſſian* Eagle over her Head; ſhe is receiving the Ducal Cap from another Woman repreſenting *Sileſia*, who is on her Knees, leaning on the Arms of the Dutchy, with this Inſcription, *Juſto Victori*; and on the Exergue, *Fides* Sileſiæ *inferioris Wraliſlaviæ*, 31 *Oct.* 1741, which was the Day fixed for the Homage, but, on the Account of the Taking of *Neiſſa*, was delayed till the Seventh of *November*.

The Deputies, at the ſame Time, offered the

King a free Gift of 100,000 Crowns: But his Majeſty generouſly refuſed the Offer, ſaying, 'I 'thank you for this Token of your Zeal. The 'Country has already ſuffered enough; and you 'cannot do better, than employ that Sum towards 'repairing your Loſs.'

The Friends of the Queen of *Hungary* ſtill flattered themſelves, that an Accommodation was nearly compleated between that Princeſs and his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; but theſe flattering Hopes were diſſipated, by Advice that 10,000 *Pruſſians*, detached from the Army in *Sileſia*, had entered *Bohemia*, and joined the *French*, *Bavarian*, and *Saxon* Forces.

But, before we proceed to relate the Events that followed, after the Junction of the *Pruſſian* Forces with thoſe of *France*, *Saxony*, and *Bavaria*, it will be neceſſary to premiſe ſomething in Relation to theſe Powers, and the Deſigns of the *French* in thus attacking the Queen of *Hungary*.

In the Year 1740, Cardinal *Fleury* charged the Count *de Belleiſle*, afterwards a Marſhal of *France*, to draw up a Plan of the Negociations which were to be conducted in the Empire, and of the War that was projected, in Order to procure for *Charles-Albert*, Elector of *Bavaria*, the Imperial Crown, and a Part of the *Auſtrian* Succeſſion. The Count *De Belleiſle* accordingly drew up the Plan deſired by the Cardinal, according to which, fifty thouſand *French*, of which there ſhould be twenty thouſand Horſe, were to paſs the *Rhine* before the Month of *June*, and

march towards the *Danube*. The King of *Great Britain*, Elector of *Hanover*, was to be forced to a Neutrality by another *French* Army of forty thouſand Men, which ſhould be ready to enter his *German* Dominions, on the Side of *Weſtphalia*, while the other Army under Marſhal *Belleiſle* was to ſupport the Armies of *Saxony*, *Pruſſia*, and *Bavaria*, by advancing towards the *Danube*.

The Placing the Imperial Crown on the Elector of *Bavaria* was far from being the only Intention of this Alliance; the Elector of *Bavaria* was alſo to be enabled to take *Auſtrian Swabia* and *Bohemia*. The Allies were likewiſe to join *Spain*, in Order to put the Infant *Don Philip*, Son of *Philip* V, and Grandſon of *Lewis* XV, in Poſſeſſion of the *Milaneſe* and of *Parma*. In ſhort, the *French* made a Diviſion of Part of *Europe* in 1741, in the ſame Manner as they had done before in the Year 1736.

Marſhal *Belleiſle* was ſent to *Frankfort*, to the King of *Pruſſia*'s Camp, and to *Dreſden*, to concert the vaſt Projects, which, from the Concurrence of ſo many powerful Princes, ſeemed almoſt impoſſible to miſcarry. After agreeing with the King of *Pruſſia*, he went to *Saxony*, and prevailed in ſuch a Manner on the King of *Poland*, that this Prince cauſed his Troops to march, even before there was a Treaty ſigned.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, ſtrengthened by thoſe Succours, eaſily penetrated into *Auſtria*, the Queen of *Hungary* not being able to make a Stand againſt the *Pruſſian* Army. He immediately

diately made himſelf Maſter of *Paſſaw*, an Imperial City, ſubject to its Biſhop, and which ſeparates the upper *Auſtria* from *Bavaria*; from whence he continued his Route to *Lintz*, the Capital of *Upper Auſtria*; and even made Excurſions within three Leagues of *Vienna*. Every one expected the Allies would beſiege that Capital: But, whether the Seaſon appeared too far advanced, or whether they wanted to eſtabliſh an Equilibrium of Power, between the Houſes of *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*, by leaving *Vienna* and *Hungary* to one, and the Remainder of the *German* Poſſeſſions to the other, they did not lay Siege to *Vienna*, but entered *Bohemia*, directing their March towards *Prague*. During this March, they were joined in the Month of *November* by 20,000 *Saxons*, and ſoon after by the 10,000 *Pruſſians* already mentioned. With theſe additional Reinforcements they made themſelves Maſters of *Prague*, where the Elector of *Bavaria* was crowned King of *Bohemia*; and, on the 14th of *January* 1742, he obtained the Imperial Diadem.

During theſe Tranſactions, the King of *Pruſſia* was making himſelf Maſter of *Moravia*, and was preparing to beſiege *Brinn*, when Prince *Charles*, having received the *Hungarian* Reinforcements he expected, marched his Army into the Heart of that Province. The King of *Pruſſia* did not think proper to wait for him; and the rather, as he had received Advice, that a large Body of *Hungarian* Militia, together with five or ſix thouſand regular Troops, were in full March to enter *Sileſia*, having already reached *Teſchen*:

On which his *Pruſſian* Majeſty detached eight thouſand Men of his Army, who marched towards *Troplaw*, with a View to cut off the Communication on that Side; and afterwards returned to *Bohemia*, to put his Troops, fatigued with Winter Operations, into Quarters, diſpoſed in ſuch a Manner, that they could join each other in a very ſhort Time.

The adjacent Parts of *Czazlaw* ſeemed very proper for this Deſign; and is, indeed, the moſt fertile Canton in all *Bohemia*. It abounds with little Towns and Villages very cloſe to one another. It is watered on one Side by the *Sazava*, and on the other by the *Elbe*; which greatly contributes to produce the excellent Paſturages with which it abounds. By this Diſpoſition he could only be attacked in Flank; and a Body of eight or ten thouſand Men, which the Prince of *Anhalt* was bringing to join him, ſecured him from all Attempts.

The Queen of *Hungary*, impatient to render her Arms ſucceſsful in *Bohemia*, and depending greatly on the Experience of Count *Konigſeck*, who was then with Prince *Charles*, gave ſtrict Orders to act with Vigour, and, if poſſible, deciſively, by embracing the firſt Opportunity of giving the King of *Pruſſia* Battle, the Event of which muſt be deciſive. The *Pruſſian* Army was divided into three Bodies: One was at *Leutomiſſel*, under the Command of Lieutenant-general *Jects*; the ſecond at *Chrudin*, where his Majeſty had his Quarters; and the third, commanded by Lieu-

tenant-

tenant-general *Kalchstein*, between *Czazlaw* and *Ruttemberg*.

Scarce was the Reinforcement arrived, which the King of *Prussia* expected, when he was informed, that Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* was advancing towards *Bohemia*, with a considerable Army by the Way of *Prague*. This News was no sooner confirmed than he reassembled his whole Forces at *Chrudin*, and on the 13th of *May* they entered the Camp marked out for them on a rising Ground; the right Wing reaching to the Village of *Middlefresh*, and the left to the Rivulet of *Chrudimska*. On the 14th they had Advice, that the *Austrians* were arrived upon the Banks of the *Sazava*. The Magazines of the *Prussian* Army were distributed along the *Elbe*, in Places where the Communication was easy by Means of a Bridge: But the Enemy made themselves Masters of it, as well as of *Czazlaw*.

The King of *Prussia*, watchful of Prince *Charles*'s Motions, suspected, that this Prince's Intention was to cut off the Communications with his Magazines, and with the *French* Army. These Circumstances were too pressing, not to require a speedy Resolution on his Part; and therefore he lost no Time, but put himself at the Head of his Vanguard, which consisted of about ten Battalions, and twenty Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, and marched straight to *Hermanstadt*, giving the Prince of *Anhalt* Orders to follow him next Day with the rest of the Army. As soon as the Provisions were arrived, and he had chosen an advantageous Post upon a rising Ground, he went

himſelf to reconnoitre the Enemy from the Top of a little Hill; where he diſtinctly perceived a Body of *Auſtrians*, which he gueſſed to conſiſt of 7 or 8000 Men encamped at *Willimow*. The next Day, that Body having diſappeared, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty marched for *Ruttemberg*, where he had a Magazine. His Deſign was, to gain at leaſt a March upon the Enemy, if they intended to go to *Prague*, and to be at Hand to join the reſt of the Army, if Occaſion offered of giving Battle. The Prince of *Anhalt* ſent the King Word in the Evening of the 16th, that the Enemy was in Motion, and that ſeveral Deſerters had declared to him, that Prince *Charles* had drawn out all his different Garriſons, to reinforce his Army; that it was their Van Guard which had appeared the Day before; but, that having taken the King's Detachment for the Army itſelf, they had retired, in the Night Time, to the main Body, and that, the next Day about Noon, the *Auſtrians* being reunited had begun their March. On theſe Advices, afterwards confirmed, the King of *Pruſſia* on the 17th at Five o' Clock in the Morning gave Orders to his Army to advance. The Enemy alſo decamped the Evening before, and was advancing behind *Czazlaw* in three Columns. Of this his *Pruſſian* Majeſty being informed, he ſent Orders to the Prince of *Anhalt* to gain the Height, to reinforce the firſt Line of Infantry, and to leave in the 2d a ſufficient Interval to place the 10 Battalions and 20 Squadrons which the King himſelf was bringing up; and which no ſooner arrived, than they began to cannonade the Enemy.

The

The *Pruſſian* Cavalry was drawn up, upon the Height, in ſuch a Manner, that they formed a larger Front than the *Auſtrian* Cavalry. The King ordered Lieutenant-general *Bodenbrock* to begin the Attack; and the Shock of the *Pruſſian* Cavalry was at firſt ſo violent, that thoſe of the Enemy in the firſt Column were thrown into Confuſion. Count *Rottemberg* pierced the ſecond, and made two Regiments of Infantry of the left Wing recoil. A thick Duſt, which roſe of a ſudden, hindered the *Pruſſian* Cavalry from taking the Benefit of this firſt Advantage. The right Wing of the *Pruſſian* Army, who had formed the Attack gibbet-wiſe, was taken in Flank by a Part of the *Auſtrian* Cavalry of the ſecond Column, which made it give Way: but, excepting this Attack, the ſame Wing of the *Pruſſians* had gained a conſiderable Advantage over the Enemy's Cavalry on the left Wing, during the Time that its Infantry, which had made a half Turn to the right, had attacked with Succeſs the Village of *Sohoſiſtow*, where there were poſted two Battalions of the Regiment of *Schwerin*.

The Cavalry of the left Wing of the *Pruſſians* having returned to the Charge, the Regiments of Prince *William* and of *Waldau* pierced the ſecond Line of the left Wing of the *Auſtrians*, and cut to Pieces the Regiment of *Wertes*. The *Pruſſian* Cavalry, being deſirous to flank the Enemies Infantry, by this Means weakened its Left; but gave the *Auſtrians* Opportunity of advancing ſome Squadrons of Dragoons, which took the *Pruſſian* Infantry poſted on the other Side of

Ckotozio

Ckotozio in Flank. This Infantry ſuffered a little, becauſe the *Auſtrian* Grenadiers, who advanced behind the Cavalry, having taken the Village backwards, ſet it on Fire. The two Battalions of *Schwerin*, who were forced to retire out of it, poſted themſelves to the Flank of the Infantry, which then redoubled its Fire; and the *Auſtrian* Cavalry, both on the Right and Left, being no more in a Condition to act, the King of *Pruſſia* took the Advantage to advance with the whole right Wing of the Infantry; and the Fire was then ſo hot on this Side, that the Enemy, not able to recover out of the Diſorder, into which they were thrown, were obliged to fly, and retired three or four different Ways.

What contributed to augment this Diſorder, was, an Action of the *Pruſſian* Huſſars, who having attacked the Infantry of the ſecond Line of the *Auſtrians*, it was obliged to form a hollow Square; ſo that, being as it were wedged in by this Poſition, it ſuffered equally on all Sides. Three or four Squadrons ſtood as yet firm on the Side of *Czazlaw*; but retired on the Approach of the King of *Pruſſia* to attack them; for that Monarch was every-where, and in the Hotteſt of the Fire, with an Intrepidity which made his Courtiers tremble for him. His Majeſty, after Chacing the *Auſtrians* out of *Czazlaw*, and Making himſelf Maſter of it, detached Lieutenant-generals *Bodenbrock* and *Kleiſt*, with thirty Squadrons, and the Huſſars, in Purſuit of the Enemy, who were much incommoded by them, in their Retreat.

This

This Victory was the more glorious for the King of *Pruſſia*, as the *Auſtrians* fought with all imaginable Bravery; their right Wing had repulſed, three different Times, the left Wing of the *Pruſſians*, without the leaſt Signs of Diſcouragement, after having made them recoil as far as *Chotozitz*, to which they ſet Fire. Prince *Charles*, watchful of all the Enemies Motions, did all which was poſſible for a General to do; but his diſadvantageous Situation contributed to the Defeat of his Troops, which he could not rally, on Account of the Incommodiouſneſs of the Ground. This Prince expoſed himſelf ſo often, during the Action, that he, ſeveral Times, narrowly eſcaped being killed or taken Priſoner. The Battle was very bloody on both Sides: The *Auſtrians* had about 5000 Men killed and wounded, without reckoning the Priſoners, who were about 1200. The Loſs of the *Pruſſians* was leſs on the Side of the Killed and Wounded, but more on that of the Priſoners. They loſt two Pair of Colours and thirteen Standards. The *Auſtrians* were obliged to abandon eighteen Pieces of Cannon and a Fowler in their Camp, and they took the Route to *Teutſchbrod*.

The *French* were to have joined the King of *Pruſſia* before the Battle of *Czazlaw*; but Excuſes for their Delay were continually ſent to him. This created ſome Suſpicion of their real Deſigns, for his Majeſty, having had a Copy of Marſhal *Broglio*'s Diſpatches of the 4th of *May*, ſent to him, the Treachery of *France* was viſible enough, but his Majeſty did not think it poſſible. Thoſe

Diſ-

Diſpatches informed Marſhal *Broglio* of a Reinforcement of 5000 Men, ſending him by his Court. They likewiſe contained Inſtructions for Regulating the Conduct of that General, and of the Uſe he was to make of his Forces; by the firſt Inſtruction, the Court forbids him to mix his Troops with thoſe of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty; the Second directs him to ſpare his Army, as much as he could, and to act always in a different Quarter from the *Pruſſians*; the Third orders him always to preſerve a Body of 20 or 25,000 of his beſt Troops, in Order to cover and obſerve the *Pruſſian* Army, as well in a Siege as in a general Action. By the Fourth he is directed to employ this Body, in cloſely Examining into the Conduct of that Prince, and the Steps and Motions of his Army, for Cauſes and Reaſons of great Importance. By the Fifth, he is ordered to hazard nothing, under Pretence that neither the *French* Reinforcement was yet arrived at the Army, nor the Marſhal *de Belleiſle*, who only had Orders from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to command with the King of *Pruſſia*.

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, at that Time, gave no Heed to thoſe ſalutary Warnings, believing them to come from the Enemies Quarter; and, inſtead of Withdrawing from his Camp, as he ought to have done, on the Contrary, gave the Prince of *Anhault* Orders to haſten his March, in Order to join him in his Camp at *Czazlaw*, where Marſhal *Broglio* was, according to his Promiſe, to come with his Army in two Days, but who never came.

The

The King of *Pruſſia*, after Waiting four Days, was obliged alone to ſuſtain the Battle of *Czaz-law*, by which he diſcovered, though too late, *France* was deceiving him, and that his Army was certainly intended to be ſacrificed.

Accordingly, he entered into a Treaty with the Queen of *Hungary*, the Preliminaries of which were ſigned at *Breſlau*, the Firſt of *June* 1742, by the Earl of *Hyndford* (in Virtue of the full Power he had received from her *Hungarian* Majeſty) and Count *Podiweltz*, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the King of *Pruſſia*; the following are the principal Articles:

The Queen yields to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, not only the Upper and Lower *Sileſia*, except the Principality of *Jeſchen* and *Troppau*; but, likewiſe, the Principality of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*. The King engages to obſerve an exact Neutrality, during the Continuance of the War; and in fifteen Days to withdraw his Troops from *Bohemia*, in which Time the Ratification is to be made. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty takes wholly upon himſelf to pay the Sum due to the *Engliſh* Merchants, Principal and Intereſt, on Account of the Mortgage made, *January* 10, 1734-5, by the late Emperor, upon *Sileſia*. His *Britannic* Majeſty guarantees this Treaty, both as King of *Great-Britain* and Elector of *Hanover*. One of the ſeparate Articles imports, that the King of *Poland* ſhall be invited to accede to this Treaty, to whom ſixteen Days were allowed to withdraw his Troops. The Concurrence of the Czarina and States-General,

General, the King of *Denmark*, and other Princes, is likewiſe deſired.

This Affair was negociated with impenetrable Secrecy. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, finding Means after the Action at *Teyn*, to have a private Interview with the King of *Pruſſia*, he immediately ſent Orders to Count *Podiweltz* to ſign the Treaty. The *French* Marſhal *de Belleiſle*, who was in the *Pruſſian* Camp, while the Affair was carrying on, really believed, till the Firſt, the King would march his Troops towards *Prague*, to join the Confederates; but, his Majeſty having then declared to him that he intended to remain neuter, the Marſhal immediately ſet out for *Prague*, whence he writ to the Emperor, that it was with the greateſt Concern that he found himſelf obliged to inform him that the King of *Pruſſia* had made a ſeparate Alliance with the Queen of *Hungary*, juſt when his Aſſiſtance was moſt wanted: That his Aſtoniſhment was equal to his Grief; but that the *French* Troops, though abandoned, would give Proof of their Zeal and Conſtancy to the laſt Extremity.

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, at a grand Entertainment which he gave to all his General Officers at the Concluſion of this Treaty, ſaid to them: I aſſure you, Gentlemen, as I never endeavoured to diſtreſs the Queen of *Hungary*, I have thought proper to accept the Propoſition ſhe has made for giving me Satisfaction. At the ſame Time he highly applauded the Conduct of the Earl of *Hyndford* in this Negotiation; drank to the happy Reconciliation, the Health of the Queen,

Grand

Grand Duke, and that of the brave Prince *Charles*.

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty having made a Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, applied himſelf to cultivate the Commerce of his new Subjects in *Sileſia*, and, accordingly ſettled two great Fairs, which he ordered to be publiſhed in the *London Gazette* of the 24th of *July*, 1741, inviting the Merchants to frequent them.

The King of *Pruſſia* alſo concluded a Treaty of mutual Defence and Guarantee, with his *Britannic* Majeſty, which was ſigned at *Whitehall* on the 18th of *November*, 1742.

Notwithſtanding his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Queen of *Hungary*, and another of mutual Defence and Guarantee with the King of *Great-Britain*, he continued to augment his Forces; and as ſoon as the Treaty of *Worms*, between *England*, the Queen of *Hungary*, *Saxony*, and *Holland* was concluded, he renewed his Engagements with *France*, a Treaty being ſecretly ſigned the 5th of *April*, and on the 27th of *May*, 1744, a ſtrict Alliance was concluded at *Franckfort* between the Emperor, the Kings of *France* and *Pruſſia*, the Elector *Palatine*, and the King of *Sweden*, as Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*. Thus the ſecret Union of *Franckfort* was a Counterpoiſe to the Projects of the Union of *Worms*; and on both Sides every Reſource of Policy and War was exhauſted.

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty having thus renewed his Engagements with the Emperor, *France*, &c. ſent Reſcripts to all the Courts of *Europe*; the following was preſented at *London*.

'Ever

'Ever ſince my Differences with the Court of '*Vienna* were determin'd by the Treaty of *Breſ*-'*lau*, the chief Object of my Attention has con-'ſtantly been, not only carefully to cultivate, 'and, by all imaginable Regards, to ſtrengthen 'the good Underſtanding which I had juſt re-'newed with her Majeſty the Queen of *Hun*-'*gary*, but alſo to revive the ſame between her 'and his Imperial Majeſty; and, by a juſt and 'durable Peace, to put a Stop to the Troubles 'which their Diſputes concerning the Succeſſion 'of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIth had oc-'caſioned, and which the beſt Provinces of the 'contending Parties, as well as ſeveral States of 'the Empire that were neuter, had but too ſe-'verely felt the diſmal Conſequences of. I can-'not but commend the Readineſs which I met 'with on this Reſpect from his Imperial Majeſty. 'This Prince, a true Father of his Country, in-'deed, rather than to ſee it ſuffer for his Intereſt's 'Sake, had already taken the generous Reſolu-'tion to ſacrifice all his Pretenſions to the Re-'ſtoration of the public Tranquillity. But the 'Court of *Vienna* ſhewed quite oppoſite Diſpoſi-'tions; it liſtened, with Reluctance, to all Pro-'poſals towards an Accommodation; and, from 'all its Conduct, made it very plain, that it 'would accept of no other Peace, but what 'would ſtill render it the Arbiter of all *Germany*, 'and not ſubject to it the Rights and Liberties of 'the *Germanic* Body. Its vaſt and dangerous De-'ſigns were diſplayed, by Degrees, as the Proſ-'perity of its Arms increaſed, and ſeemed to

'make it ſure of Succeſs; from that Time it
'acted without any Circumſpection; it inſulted,
'in the moſt outrageous Manner, both the Ma-
'jeſty of the ſupreme Head of the Empire, and
'the Rights and Prerogatives of the Electoral
'College. It was in vain I warned that Court,
'that neither I, nor any other Prince of the Em-
'pire, that had the Preſervation of his Country's
'Conſtitution at Heart, would ever ſuffer the
'Head of it to be attacked in this Manner; and
'that I could not, at leaſt, diſpenſe with fulfilling
'the previous Obligations I was laid under by the
'Rank I held among the Members of the *Ger-*
'*manic* Body, and to which any other Obliga-
'tion and Conſideration muſt needs yield. It
'was too much intoxicated with its vaſt Deſigns,
'to give the leaſt Attention to any amicable Re-
'monſtrances. It declared firſt ambiguouſly,
'and after flat and plain, the unanimous Choice
'the Electors had made, without her Concur-
'rence, of the Perſon of the Emperor void and
'of no Force: and it intended no leſs than to
'annul his Election, and make him deſcend from
'the Throne, or to force him to ſhare it with
'a Partner that would have ingroſſed all the
'Authority of it to himſelf; and, after having
'ſpoiled the Emperor of all and every the leaſt
'Part of his Eſtates, it made itſelf guilty of an
'unparallelled Attempt, in driving with open
'Force, and in Contempt of the Imperial Laws,
'the Troops of that Head of the Empire out of
'the *German* Territories: It uſed unjuſtly, and
'in an unworthy Manner, the Princes who re-

'fused to enter into its Views, nor spared no Me-
'naces, nor even Intrigues, to persuade every
'one of them into a Kind of Confederacy against
'the Emperor, whose Union with the Members
'of the Empire is the main Basis of the Welfare
'of the *Germanic* Body. As all these Attempts
'could not but strangely offend such Members
'of the Empire as were zealous for the Glory of
'their Country, and the Maintaining of its
'Constitution; several powerful and respectable
'Princes thought it necessary to unite in a stricter
'Manner with the Emperor, and to combine
'their Forces to maintain his Dignity, Autho-
'rities, and Prerogatives, and to oppose the De-
'vices of those whose Views evidently aim at the
'Destruction and total Overthrow of the Impe-
'rial Constitution. My Glory, Honour, and
'Duty, as one of the chief Electors and Mem-
'bers of the *Germanic* Body, obliged me to ac-
'cede to this Confederacy; and, in Consequence
'of this Agreement, which I must otherwise
'have broke through, I could not dispense, ac-
'cording to the Example of *England* and the
'Republic of *Holland*, with supplying his Im-
'perial Majesty with a good Part of my Troops,
'which are to serve him as Auxiliaries; my
'Intention, on the other Hand, not being to
'break through the Peace of *Breslau*, or to
'enter into a direct War with the Queen of
'*Hungary*.

'As it is my Choice to make the Public a
'Judge of these my Proceedings, I thought it
'proper to inform it of the Motives that induced

'me

'me to come to this Reſolution. It is the Sub-
'ject Matter of the Expoſition, *&c.* whereof
'I have annexed a Copy to this Reſcript. You
'will impart it to the Miniſters of his *Britannic*
'Majeſty, and explain your Mind, conformably
'to the Contents, in your Converſation with
'them, as well as any where elſe, whenever the
'Occaſion offers, or where you will judge it
'ſuitable to my Intereſt.

'To this you will add the ſtrongeſt Declara-
'tion, that neither Paſſion, nor any perſonal In-
'tereſt, nor any View of enlarging my Domi-
'nions, or of making Conqueſts, have the leaſt
'Share in the Reſolutions I have taken, my only
'Intention being to diſcharge the Duty of a good
'Patriot and a faithful Member of the *Germanic*
'Body; to maintain the Dignity, and prevent
'the total Ruin of its Chief; to ſhelter the Con-
'ſtitution and Liberty of the Empire, againſt the
'impending Danger that threatens it; and to re-
'ſtore and inſure its Tranquillity, by a juſt and
'reaſonable Peace, the Solidity and Durableneſs
'of which may give a new Strength to the
'ſtaggering Liberties of *Germany*. That I hope,
'however, that no judicious *Engliſhman*, nor
'any *Briton* that is zealous for his Country, can
'poſſibly miſtake the Equity of my Reſolution,
'as he may ſufficiently convince himſelf of it, by
'barely tranſporting on the Theatre of *England*
'what now paſſes on that of *Germany*. That,
'as every true *Engliſh* Patriot would look with
'Indignation on all ſuch Intrigues as ſhould be
'carried on in his own Country, towards making

'the now regnant Family to deſcend from the
'Throne, in Order to eſtabliſh the Pretender
'there, and would oppoſe all ſuch Practices with
'all his Power; much more, there is no Patriot,
'or powerful Prince of the Empire, that can ſit
'with Indifference, and coolly ſuffer another
'Member of the Empire, ſuch as is the Queen
'of *Hungary*, to endeavour to ſpoil of his Dig-
'nity and Authority the Emperor lawfully elect-
'ed, in Order to inveſt with that Rank a Candi-
'date deſtitute of the Qualifications that are moſt
'eſſential to fill the Imperial Throne, and who
'can never aſcend it, but by the total Subverſion
'of the Imperial Conſtitution, and of all the Li-
'berties, Prerogatives, and Privileges of its chief
'Members. That, as, in Conſequence of the
'ſame Principle, no *German* Prince had any
'Right to meddle with the inward Policy of
'*Great-Britain*, nor with the Conſtitution of its
'Government, I have ſome Reaſon to hope that
'the *Engliſh* Nation will neither meddle with
'the domeſtic Affairs of the Empire, nor oppoſe
'the Efforts, which I, as well as the other Eſ-
'tates well minded for the Empire, are reſolved
'to make towards Preſerving and Maintaining
'the Dignity of the Head, the Reverence due
'to the Laws and Conſtitution of our Country,
'and the Rights and Prerogatives of its Members.
'And that I entertain theſe Hopes the more, be-
'cauſe *England* has no Reaſon to meddle with
'this Quarrel, from any Conſideration of its
'Commerce, or otherwiſe; and that, although
'it had a greater Inclination for one *German* Court
'than

'than for another, I think it too unreaſonable to 'pretend, that ſuch powerful and reſpectable 'Princes, as thoſe of the Empire are, ſhould be 'obliged to rule their Conduct upon the Inclina- 'tions of thoſe among the *Engliſh*, who ſtrive to 'make their Countrymen enter into foreign 'Quarrels, that are of no Manner of Concern to '*England*. That, however, the Reſolution I have 'taken, has nothing common with the War '*England* is now engaged in with other Powers, 'which I ſhall not meddle with to its Prejudice. 'As, likewiſe, my preſent Undertaking will not 'make any Alteration in the Engagements I have 'contracted with *England*; which I am ſtedfaſt- 'ly reſolved to fulfil, with all imaginable Punc- 'tuality, ſo long as *England* will not herſelf cut 'the Ties thereof; and that I ſhall pay, to the 'very laſt Farthing, the Debts of *Sileſia*, which I 'have taken upon me by the Treaty of *Breſlau*.

Signed, FREDERICK.

Berlin, *Aug.* 8, 1744, *N. S.* And lower, *H.* Count of *Podewills*, and *C. W. Borck.*

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty alſo publiſhed the following Manifeſto, dated at *Berlin*, the 10th of *Auguſt* 1744, new Stile.

'The King thinks himſelf obliged to inform 'all *Europe* of the Reſolution which the preſent 'Conjuncture obliges him to take for the public 'Welfare and Tranquillity.

'His Majeſty, not being able to look any longer 'with Indifference upon the Troubles which de-

'solate *Germany*, after having tried, in vain, all
'Ways of bringing about a Reconciliation, finds
'himself obliged to make Use of the Forces which
'God has given him, towards re-establishing
'Peace and Order, and for restoring the Laws
'to their Vigour, and the Head of the Empire to
'his Authority.

'Since the Success which the *Hungarian*
'Troops have had in *Bavaria*, the Queen of
'*Hungary*, far from proceeding with the Equity
'and Moderation which became her, has treated
'the Emperor's hereditary Countries with inex-
'pressible Hardships and Cruelty.

'This Princess and her Allies formed Designs
'unmeasurably ambitious, the pernicious End
'whereof was, to put Fetters for ever upon the
'*German* Liberty; to effect which has been, for
'above an Age past, the principal Object of the
'dangerous Policy of the House of *Austria*.

'One need only examine the Facts which have
'passed these two last Years, in Order to judge of
'the Malignity of the Intentions of the Court of
'*Vienna*, and to see clearly, that, in all her Pro-
'ceedings, she has acted in a Manner entirely con-
'trary to the Laws and Constitutions of the Em-
'pire.

'*Germany* has seen herself over-run with fo-
'reign Troops, which have been subsisted to the
'great Detriment of Neutral Princes of the Em-
'pire, and have marched without making pre-
'viously the customary Requisitions.

'The Queen of *Hungary* has concluded Alli-
'ances, to indemnify certain Powers for the ex-

'traor-

'traordinary Succours which they have afforded
'her; and thoſe Indemnifications have conſiſted
'as well in Fiefs of the Empire, as in Hopes gi-
'ven with Relation to certain Biſhopricks.

'The Generals of that Princeſs have attempt-
'ed to ſeize by Force ſome Imperial Towns; her
'Miniſters have threatened ſome Electors, and
'have endeavoured to ſeduce others, and to over-
'turn by thoſe Means this Republic, compoſed
'of ſo many Sovereigns, and whom nothing but
'their Union has enabled hitherto to reſiſt the
'Shocks which have ſo often endangered it.

'How great a Jeſt has been made of Pub-
'lic Faith, in the Infraction of the Capitulation
'of *Braunau*, and in the Attack of the Imperial
'Troops intrenched under the Neutral Imperial
'Towns, and under the Fortreſſes of the Empire,
'and even in forcing them to quit the Borders of
'the Empire, whereof their Maſter is the Head:
'Without taking Notice, that it may be very
'juſtly reckoned a direct Affront and Contempt
'upon the Imperial Dignity, to allow the Offi-
'cers of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Troops to treat
'it with Indecency, as there are but too many
'Examples of their doing ſo?

'In a Word, to crown all the Inſults offered
'by the Court of *Vienna* to the Majeſty of the *Ro-*
'*man* Empire, one need only read the Proteſts of
'that Court, delivered in to the Dictature of the
'Elector of *Mentz*, whereby the Queen of *Hun-*
'*gary* declares the Election of the Emperor void
'to all Intents and Purpoſes, though made unani-
'mouſly; and pretends that the preſent Diet of

'*Franckfort* is illegal, thereby endeavouring to 'withdraw all the States of the Empire from the 'Obedience they owe to the Head whom they 'have elected.

'So many Facts, and so many Proceedings, 'openly contrary to the Honour and to the Glory 'of the *German* Name, and to the Constitutions 'of the *Germanic* Body, sufficiently evince 'that the Design of the Court of *Vienna* is to u-'surp, in Favour of a foreign Prince, without any 'Possessions in *Germany*, the supreme Dignity 'devolved by the unanimous and free Choice of all 'the *German* Nations upon the most serene Elector 'of *Bavaria*.

'These are Attempts which it is inconsistent 'with the Honour and the Dignity of every Elec-'tor, and of every Prince of *Germany*, to tolerate 'any longer; and it would be a shocking Base-'ness in the sacred Members of the august Col-'lege, invested from Time immemorial with the 'Authority of electing their own Head, to suffer 'the Despotism and the Violence with which the 'Queen of *Hungary* would force this Right from 'them, in so ignominiously oppressing his Impe-'rial Majesty.

It is not to the Emperor that the Queen does 'the Injury, but to those who have elected him, 'and whom this Princess despises to such a De-'gree, as to believe them insensible to their own 'Honour, and capable of so great a Weakness, 'as not to support, in the Person of his Impe-'rial Majesty, the most noble of their Preroga-'tives.

'The

'The King has no particular Diſpute with the 'Queen of *Hungary*. He has no Pretenſion upon 'her: He deſires nothing for himſelf, and enters, 'no otherwiſe than in Quality of an Auxiliary, 'into a Quarrel which concerns the Liberties of 'the Empire only; and the open War, which the 'Queen of *Hungary* has lately declared againſt '*Germany*, by the Hoſtilities which her Troops 'have committed there, would be a Reaſon ſuffi-'cient, if there were no others to juſtify the 'Conduct of his Majeſty.

'If the King thinks himſelf at preſent obliged, 'for theſe Reaſons, to take violent Meaſures, it 'is not without Regret, nor without having firſt 'tried every Method of Reconciliation.

'He made ſome Steps towards obtaining it 'with the King of *England*, when that Prince was 'encamped at *Hanau*.

'The Emperor too declared, at the ſame Time, 'that for the Sake of Peace he would for ever re-'nounce all the Pretenſions which he had upon 'the Houſe of *Auſtria*, upon Condition of the 'Reſtitution of his hereditary Dominions.

'Theſe advantageous and moſt moderate 'Terms were flatly rejected by the *Engliſh* Mini-'ſtry; an evident Proof that the Intention of the 'King of *England* was not to reſtore Peace to the 'Empire, but rather to make his Advantage of 'its Troubles.

'The King did afterwards offer his Mediation, 'jointly with that of the Empire, to the Mari-'time Powers, in Order to put an End to this fa-'tal War: But the Republic of *Holland*, being

'ſenſible

'ſenſible of the Obſtacles which ſhe ſhould meet
'with from the Stiffneſs of the Courts of *Viennæ*
'and *London*, declined it in a pretty categorical
'Manner.

'His Majeſty, always full of the ſame Zeal,
'and employing himſelf with the ſame Activity
'in every Thing, which might re-eſtabliſh the
'Tranquillity of *Germany*, thought, that making
'juſt and equitable Propoſals of Peace directly to
'the Queen of *Hungary* would be the ſhorteſt
'Method of manifeſting his ſalutary Deſigns.

'The Propoſals that were made at *Hanau* were
'repeated at *Vienna*. The Emperor, who means
'nothing but the Good of the Empire, offered his
'Conſent to every Thing; and this magnani-
'mous Prince, like a true Father of his Country,
'was determined to ſacrifice to it his own In-
'tereſts. A generous Action, which for ever
'juſtifies the Choice which was made of him.

'The King backed this Negociation with the
'moſt pathetic and ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances and
'Perſuaſions. But, the more Moderation the
'Emperor ſhewed, the more viſible was the in-
'flexible Haughtineſs of the Queen of *Hungary*.
'That Princeſs therefore ought to blame the de-
'ſpotic Maxims of her own Council only, which
'raiſes up new Allies to her Enemies. But, if
'ſhe attacks the *Germanic* Liberties, ſhe rouſes
'the Defenders of them: And, as ſhe undertakes
'to ſtrip the principal Members of the Empire,
'of their Rights, ſhe ought to think it juſt for
'them to make Uſe of the Means which ſhe
'obliges them to make Choice of for their Sup-
'port.

'port. The Race of thoſe ancient *Germans*, who 'did for ſo many Ages defend their Country, and 'their Liberties, againſt all the Power of the an-'cient *Roman* Empire, ſtill ſubſiſts, and will de-'fend them with the ſame Zeal at this Day, 'againſt thoſe who dare to attack them.

'This is what appears by the League of *Franck-'fort*, wherein the moſt reſpectable Princes of *Ger-'many* have united themſelves to oppoſe its De-'ſtruction. The King has joined himſelf with 'them, judging, that it is the Duty and Intereſt 'of every Member of the Empire to maintain 'the Syſtem thereof, and to aſſiſt the Weak a-'gainſt the Oppreſſions of the Mighty.

'His Majeſty thinks, that the moſt noble and 'the moſt worthy Uſe, which he can make of 'the Forces which God has intruſted him with, 'is, to employ them in the Support of his Coun-'try, which the Queen of *Hungary* would en-'ſlave; to vindicate the Honour and the Rights 'of all the Electors, which that Princeſs would 'forcibly deprive them of; to afford a powerful 'Aſſiſtance to the Emperor, in Order to ſupport 'him in all his Rights, and upon that Throne, 'from which the Queen of *Hungary* would pull 'him down.

'In a Word, the King demands nothing: The 'Queſtion is not about his perſonal Intereſt; but 'his Majeſty has Recourſe to Arms for no other 'Reaſon than that of reſtoring Liberty to the Em-'pire, Dignity to the Emperor, and Tranquillity 'to *Europe*.'

Purſuant to this Manifeſto, his Majeſty entered *Bohemia*,

Bohemia, and on the 2d of *September* N. S. came before *Prague*, and, notwithſtanding his Artillery was not arrived, attacked and took ſome advanced Poſts; on the 7th General Count *de Hacke*, who convoyed his Artillery, was unexpectedly attacked by a Detachment of *Auſtrians*, who beat the Convoy, and were carrying off the Artillery; but, the King of *Pruſſia* coming up with the third Part of his Army, the *Auſtrians*, unable to contend with ſo great a Force, were obliged to abandon their important Conqueſt, and the *Pruſſians*, having cut off all Communication between the Town and the Army under Count *Bathiani*, after a ſharp Engagement to the Diſadvantage of the latter, made themſelves Maſters of ſome Redoubts and Baſtions, erected in the laſt Siege by the *French*; and, having with their Bombs deſtroyed almoſt the old and new Towns, and the *Jews* Town, the Commandant, at the Intreaty of the Nobility and Clergy, and for Want of Artillery, was obliged to ſurrender on the 16th, and the whole Garriſon, conſiſting of 14,500 Men, were made Priſoners of War. Prince *Frederick-William*, the King's Couſin German, was killed by the King's Side, whoſe Preſence muſt have been of vaſt Importance. He commanded in Perſon at one of the four Attacks, which he cauſed to be made all at once; and, to reward a Grenadier who firſt mounted a Baſtion at Marſhal *Schwerin*'s Attack, and defended himſelf with his Sword only, till his Companions came up, he ordered him to be placed at the Marſhal's Table, in his Grenadier's Habit; promoted him to the

Rank of a Lieutenant (with 12 other private Men) and ennobled him by Patent.

His Majeſty cauſed a Medal to be ſtruck on his taking this City; having on one Side the Plan of the Town, with this Inſcription: *Pragus* taken by his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, *September* 16, 1744; in the Exergue, 'for the third 'Time in three Years.' On the Reverſe are all Kinds of military Trophies, with two Lines of Verſe in the *German* Language, to the following Effect:

By War, O Lord, make Wars to ceaſe,
And let this Vict'ry lead to Peace.

The King left a Garriſon of ſix thouſand Men in *Prague*, with a large Train of Artillery, and marched ſouthward up the *Moldaw* to *Tabor*, from whence he ſent out Detachments under Lieutenant-general *Naſſau*, who, after ſome Skirmiſhes, took the important Towns of *Budweis* and *Teyn*, together with the ſtrong Caſtle of *Frauenburg*, whoſe Garriſon were made Priſoners of War. By the Conqueſt of thoſe Places he was Maſter of all *Bohemia*, on the Eaſt of the River *Moldaw*; and nothing was now talked of, but penetrating into *Auſtria*, and even beſieging *Vienna*. But Fortune again changed Sides, and Prince *Charles* obliged the *Pruſſians* to retire out of *Bohemia*, and ſucceſſively evacuate the different Poſts leading to *Prague*, and at length, on the 19th of *November*, that City itſelf.

Theſe Succeſſes, together with the Step taken by the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, gave a

new

new Turn to Affairs. This Prince, who in the Beginning of the War joined the King of *Pruſſia* againſt the Queen of *Hungary*, was then entering into an Alliance with that Princeſs againſt *Pruſſia*, and had already furniſhed her with about twenty thouſand Men. He did not however intend, in purſuing theſe Meaſures, to declare War againſt his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, but only to act as an Auxiliary. The Agreement between the Queen of *Hungary* and the Elector of *Saxony* was ſecretly ſigned in the Month of *May*, by which he promiſed to aſſiſt her with 30,000 Men; and the Queen yielded to him a Part of the *Pruſſian* Dominions ſhe then hoped to be able to conquer.

The Ardor was ſo great, that the Troops on both Sides were not ſuffered to lie idle in their Winter Quarters, particularly in *Sileſia*, where the *Pruſſians*, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, obliged the *Hungarians* to abandon *Traptau*, *Jagerſdorf*, and other Places they had taken, and to retire into *Moravia*; whilſt, on the other Hand, they took the Caſtle of *Glatz*, the Capital of a Dutchy of the ſame Name bordering on *Sileſia*.

In the Month of *February* 1745, the *Pruſſians* attacked the Town of *Ratibor*, a Place in *Sileſia*, where the *Auſtrians* had poſted 3000 Men, and who were all killed or made Priſoners. And, in the County of *Glatz*, a Body of 6000 *Pruſſians*, moſt Huſſars, attacked and routed 12,000 *Auſtrians*, killing 500, and taking 300 Priſoners, with three Pieces of Cannon.

His *Pruſſian* Majeſty being informed, that the Deſign of the *Auſtrians* and *Saxons* was to enter

Silesia towards the End of *May*, about the Middle of that Month, his Majesty withdrew his Troops from the *Upper Silesia*, except the Garrison of *Jagersdorf*, which served to cover the Quarters on that Side, so long as he pleased to keep them. When he was informed that the *Austrian* Army was assembling at *Konigsgratz*, and that the Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels* was joining it with the *Saxon* Troops, he ordered the Margrave *Charles* to withdraw the Troops from the Quarters about *Jagersdorf*, and come and join him at the Camp at *Frankenstein*, which the *Prussians* entered the 27th of *May*. The Margrave beat the *Austrians* in his March, and almost destroyed the Regiments of *Ogilvi* and *Esterhasi*, Infantry; and the Regiment of *Saxe-Gotha*, Dragoons: The *Austrians* had 200 Men killed and wounded in this Engagement, and lost two Pair of Colours; after which the Margrave continued his March, and joined the King's Army on the 28th in the Evening. The 29th was a Day of Rest; and, upon the News the King received that the *Austrians* were advanced as far as *Landshut*, he removed to the Camp of *Reichenback*, and writ to General *du Moulin*, who lay at *Schweidnitz*, that he must make all the necessary Dispositions to lead the Enemy into a Belief, that the King's Design was to retreat to *Breslau*, at their Approach. This succeeded; the *Austrians* and *Saxons*, filled with ridiculous Prejudices to the Dishonour of the *Prussian* Arms, easily believed they would run away from them.

At

At the Enemy's Approach from the Camp at *Hohennerſdorf*, the King marched ſilently between *Schweidnitz* and *Strigau*; the Van-guard under General *du Moulin* kept along the Hills of *Strigau*; General *Naſſau*, with another Detachment, occupied a Wood that lay between both: All theſe Corps, as well as the main Body of the Army, encamped between Hills, where they could not be perceived: Not a Drum, nor any other Noiſe, was to be heard in the Camp, and Major-general *Winterfield* was even ordered to ſend out only ſmall Parties, and make them retire again, at the firſt Motion of the Enemy towards them; all which was done to keep up the falſe Security they had lulled themſelves into.

From *May* 31 to *June* 3 were employed by the King in reconnoitring all Places where the Enemy might advance, his Majeſty intending not to defend a Chain of Mountains ſixteen *German* Leagues in Length, but to give them a warm Reception at their Coming out of the Defiles. The Third in the Morning his Majeſty viſited the Hills of General *du Moulin*'s Camp, where he obſerved that a great Part of the Enemy's Cavalry had got thro' the Defiles: In the Afternoon he perceived that the Enemy was advancing, with large Columns of Horſe and Foot, into the Plain of *Friedberg* and *Ronſtoc*; upon which he ordered the Army to march at Eight in the Evening to *Strigau*, and commanded General *du Moulin* to take Poſt with his forty Squadrons and ſeven Battalions upon the adjacent Hills. Theſe Orders were well executed; the

the Army arrived at Midnight at the Poſts aſſigned, without Noiſe or Lights.

The 4th, at Two in the Morning, the King aſſembled all the General Officers, and ſettled the Diſpoſitions for the Battle. Half an Hour after, the Army moved to attack the Enemy, marching in Lines, and filing off on the Right. General *du Moulin*, ſeeing ſome Battalions poſted on a Hill on the Flank of the Army, gave a Proof of his Capacity, in occupying immediately a Hill facing the other.

Near the ſeven Battalions under this General, the Right of the *Pruſſian* Cavalry was formed; and here Marſhal *Buddenbrech* and Lieutenant General *Rottenburg* made the fineſt Diſpoſitions that could be imagined, in poſting the Cavalry to the greateſt Advantage. A little Wood lay to the Left of this Cavalry, which Prince *Thieny* of *Anhalt* immediately occupied with three Battalions of Grenadiers. The King formed his Infantry cloſe to this Wood, but the Ground did not permit him to draw up at firſt more than fifteen Battalions of the thirty-two which he had in the firſt Line; and perceiving the *Auſtrians* drawing up over-againſt him, and their Cavalry advancing, he ſent Orders to General *Naſſau*, to haſten with the left Wing of the Cavalry to a Meadow, which joined to a Rivulet, where he formed the End of the Left. At the ſame Time M. *Kalckſtein*, General of the Foot, who commanded the ſecond Line, cauſed ſeveral Battalions to advance to reinforce General *du Moulin*.

All Things being thus diſpoſed, Prince *Leopold*

of *Anhalt Deſſau* attacked firſt the *Saxon* Infantry in a marſhy Wood, with uncommon Bravery: The Battalion of Grenadier Guards, headed by Lieutenant-colonel *Wedel*, drove them from the Marſhes without firing a ſingle Shot; the Attack of the Cavalry of the Right ſucceeded that of the Infantry, and the Enemy's whole left Wing was routed at the ſame Inſtant: The *Saxons* formed a Triangle of Infantry, in Order to make a good Retreat; but Lieutenant-general *Rottenburg*, at the Head of the Prince of *Pruſſia*'s Regiment of Cuiraſſiers, cut in Pieces the Regiment of *Schonberg*; Lieutenant-colonel *Juſchinſky* of the Life-guards, and Major *Froideville*, put two Troops of *Saxon* Grenadiers to the Sword; the Triangle was broken, and all the *Saxons* totally defeated.

The whole Wing was routed before the *Pruſſian* left Wing began to charge the *Auſtrians*. The King and the Margrave-*Charles* conducted this Attack with ſo much Vigour, that the *Auſtrians* gave Ground every where. Here the Regiment of Guards behaved exceeding well, having, with the Bayonets on their Pieces, routed the *Auſtrian* Grenadiers who were poſted in a Trench oppoſite to them; the Regiment of *Hacke*, and that of *Brunſwick Beveren*, likewiſe did Wonders. In the mean Time the King cauſed his right Wing to wheel about, in Order to take the *Auſtrians* in Flank; to effect which, they were obliged to paſs over the Marſhes and Ditches; in their Way they attacked a Village in which the Enemy had poſted ſome Infantry; and the Cavalry (of the right Wing) after having charged eight Times,

diſperſed

disperſed all the Enemies they found on that Side, and joined again the reſt of the Wing, which was juſt ready to fall upon the *Auſtrians* in Flank. In the mean Time the left Wing had advanced, and made the *Auſtrian* Infantry give Ground three ſeveral Times. The Cavalry of this Wing, of which only ten Squadrons were then formed, was immediately led on to the Charge by General *Kyau*, who bore down all that came in his Way. As ſoon as General *Naſſau* had formed fifteen other Squadrons, he perceived that the Enemy were drawing up in the Form of a Gibbet, in Order to take him in Flank; whereupon he drew ſix Squadrons from the ſecond Line to oppoſe them, charging them ſo vigorouſly, that they all gave Way before him: The *Auſtrians* however rallied again, and theſe Squadrons were obliged to charge ſix Times, before they could make the Enemy fly. In theſe Charges General *Rochow*, Prince *Schæneich*, Colonel *Marſchal*, and many other Officers ſignalized themſelves.

The Regiment of *Bareith*, which made Part of the Body of Reſerve, ſeeing the Enemy's Infantry ſtill continued to fire, was brought up by Lieutenant-general *Geſlar* and General *Schmetau*: The *Pruſſian* Infantry opened, in Order to make Way for them; and they charged ſo furiouſly the Enemy's Foot, that they cut in Pieces the Regiments of *Marſchal*, *Grun*, *Thungen*, *Daun*, *Collowarth*, and *Wurmbrand*, with a Troop of Horſe-grenadiers, and brought back ſixty-ſix Colours, and 2500 Priſoners: An Action hardly to be paralleled in Hiſtory!

Then the whole Army went in Purſuit of the Enemy, and did not ſtop till they came to the Gorges of the Mountains. The Slaughter was prodigious on every Side. The Enemy made three Retreats, *viz.* the *Saxons* by the Way of *Seifferſdorf*, the right of the *Auſtrians* by *Friedberg*, and the Center by the Defiles of *Kauder*. It muſt however be confeſſed to the Honour of the *Auſtrians*, that their Diſpoſitions for the Retreat were ſo excellently contrived, that the *Pruſſians* could not for ſome Time break in upon them. The Trophies of Victory acquired by the *Pruſſians* in this Battle, were ſixty-ſix Pieces of Cannon, ſix Bobitzies, ſeventy-ſix Colours, eight Pair of Kettle-drums, ſeven Standards, four Generals, near 200 other Officers, and above 7000 Men.

The Loſs of the combined Army amounted to near 20,000 Men. And the *Pruſſians* had ſixteen hundred Men killed and wounded; among the Former, were General Count *Truchſes*, the Colonels *Maſſan* and *Kahlbu*, the Lieutenant-colonels *During* and *Berſkoa*, eight Captains, two Majors, and twenty Subalterns; and among the latter, the Generals *Stille* and *Bornſtedt*, Colonel *Schwerin* of the Guards, Lieutenant-colonel *Buddenbroech*, and about twenty other Officers.

In Fine, the Battle of *Friedberg* will be ranked among the greateſt Actions recorded in Hiſtory, ſince every Corps in the Army had a Share in it: The Action laſted ſeven Hours, and during four Hours exceeding hot.

In Conſequence of this Victory, the *Pruſſians* again entered *Bohemia*, the confederate Army retreating before them; ſome Skirmiſhes, however, only

happened chiefly between the irregular Troops. But his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, after providing for the Security of *Berlin*, marched an Army into *Saxony*; and, on that Occaſion, publiſhed a Manifeſto, in which his Majeſty, after recapitulating many unjuſt Proceedings of the *Saxons*, obſerves that the Injuſtice of the *Saxons* in invading his Dominions, and the Protection of his own Subjects, had obliged his Majeſty to enter the Electorate of *Saxony*, in Order to prevent the ambitious Deſigns of the King of *Poland*. The Detaching this Army into *Saxony* did not, however, prevent the Troops in *Sileſia* from continuing their Operations, they took *Caſſel*, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of 2500 *Hungarians*, Priſoners of War. By this Conqueſt, his Majeſty became Maſter of the *Upper Sileſia*.

The allied Army, in the mean Time, endeavoured to ſurpriſe that of *Pruſſia*, which was incamped at *Standentz* near *Prouchez*. Accordingly, they marched all Night, and attacked the *Pruſſians* at Day-break; but, notwithſtanding the *Pruſſians* were much inferior in Numbers, the Army having been weakened by ſeveral Detachments, they charged the Enemy with ſuch Impetuoſity, that, after an obſtinate Fight for four Hours, they obtained a complete Victory; took nineteen Pieces of Cannon, as many Standards, and near 4000 Priſoners.

The *Auſtrian* irregular Troops found an Opportunity, during the Action, to plunder the King's Baggage and Equipage, together with thoſe of the Prince of *Pruſſia*, and moſt of the Officers, the Plate, the military Cheſt, the Chancery, and Secretary.

Notwithſtanding the combined Powers of *Auſtria* and *Saxony* were thus diſappointed in their Deſign of obliging the King of *Pruſſia* to accept of what Terms they pleaſed, they did not however abandon all their Hopes, but, having reinforced their Armies, and truſting to their Superiority, reſolved to invade the *Pruſſian* Dominions in *Germany* in three Places at once. The King had put his Troops into Winter Quarters, and was retired to *Berlin*. All his Views ſeemed turned to Peace, and a Plan of Accommodation had been formed, at the Court of *London*, upon that of the Treaty of *Breſlau*. In this unprovided State, he complained, remonſtrated, called for Succours on all Sides, as if he had really been as much alarmed as his Subjects, who moved from *Berlin* the richeſt Part of their Effects. But, before he could well receive an Anſwer to his Requiſitions, he appeared, to the Surpriſe of all *Europe*, at the Head of an Army, and immediately transferred the Seat of War, which had been intended in his own Dominions, into thoſe of *Saxony*, by marching into *Upper Miſnia*, cutting to Pieces three or four Regiments of *Saxon* Horſe, getting Poſſeſſion of *Gorlitz*, the Capital, and ſeveral other Places; and offering Battle to the Duke of *Lorrain*, who retired precipitately before him into *Bohemia*, abandoning his Magazines, and ſuffering other Loſſes. The Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, at the Head of another *Pruſſian* Army, advanced into *Saxony* on the Weſt, and took Poſſeſſion of *Leipſic* unreſiſted. The King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, to avoid the Storm, left his Capital, and

retired

retired into *Bohemia*; his Generals, in the mean Time, drew together what Forces they could, and, being joined by Prince *Lobkowitz* with a Detachment of *Auſtrian* Cavalry, made a Stand between *Dreſden* and *Pirna*. Here, the *Pruſſians* having firſt reduced *Meiſſen*, the Capital of *Miſnia*, famous for its *China* Works, which the *Saxons* deſtroyed to preſerve the Secret from the Knowledge of the *Pruſſians*, the Commander, truſting to the Goodneſs of his Troops, attacked them, though above double his Number, and obtained a complete Victory, killing great Numbers, and taking 4000 Priſoners, with all their Artillery. After this Battle, the City of *Dreſden* ſubmitted, the King of *Pruſſia* entered it, and the whole Country was laid under heavy Contributions.

It was now high Time for the combined Powers to think of Peace, for the Queen of *Hungary* to renounce all Claim to her beloved *Sileſia*, and for the King of *Poland* to abandon all Thoughts of being recompenſed, for his Services to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, out of ſome Parts of the Dominions of *Brandenburg*. Accordingly a Treaty was ſet on Foot under the Mediation of his *Britannic* Majeſty, and happily concluded and ſigned, at *Dreſden*, on the 25th of *December* 1745. The general Contents of this Treaty were: I. The King of *Pruſſia* acknowledges the Emperor. II. The Elector *Palatine*, who is comprized in this Treaty, does the ſame. III. His Imperial Majeſty confirms, in Favour of the Houſe of *Pruſſia*, certain Privileges, *de non evocando*, conceded to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty by the Emperor *Charles* VII,

which regard certain Provinces and Eſtates in the King of *Pruſſia*'s Poſſeſſion, not appertaining to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. IV. The Treaty of *Breſlau* is confirmed.

In the Treaty with *Saxony* it is ſtipulated, I. That all the Contributions the Electorate was to furniſh to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty to the 22d of *December*, incluſive, ſhould be retained to his proper Uſe; and that a Million of *German* Crowns ſhould be paid at the next Fair at *Leipſic*, with Intereſt at Five *per Cent.* to be counted from the Day of ſigning to the Time of his quitting the Capital. II. That the Subjects of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, who are intereſted in the *Steur* of *Saxony*, ſhall be exactly paid. III. That the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, ſhall not innovate any Thing to the Prejudice of the Proteſtant Religion in that Electorate. IV. It is alſo ſtipulated, that the Soldiers who have enliſted, ſince the *Pruſſians* entered the Electorate, ſhall remain in that Service.

Notwithſtanding the great Advantage his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had gained over the Allies, his Demands were not increaſed either on the Empreſs Queen or the Elector; they were the ſame; and the ſame Territories were ceded to him as had been before by the Treaty of *Breſlau*. And ſo exact a Diſcipline was obſerved by the *Pruſſian* Troops during their Continuance at *Dreſden*, that none of the Inhabitants had the leaſt Reaſon to complain of any Outrage; their Perſons and Properties were ſafe: Nor would his *Pruſſian* Majeſty even ſuffer his Brother *Auguſtus William* to gratify

his

his Curioſity in ſeeing the Rarities left in the green Vault, leſt any Accident ſhould happen to them.

The Province of *Sileſia* and County of *Glatz*, ceded by this Treaty to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, was guarantied by all the contracting Powers, by the 22d Article of the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, ſigned on the 18th of *October*, 1748.

Peace being thus reſtored, his Majeſty employed his whole Thoughts to increaſe the Happineſs of his People, by augmenting their Commerce, and removing their Grievances. It was common in *Brandenburg*, before this Prince filled the Throne, for the Lawyers to ſport with the Sufferings of the Wretched, and behold, without Emotion, the Tears of the Widow; but his Majeſty has happily put an End to ſuch enormous Practices; Cauſes cannot now be protracted to more than four Months; nor is any Judge, before whom a Cauſe has been debated, when an Appeal is made from his Sentence to a ſuperior Tribunal, permitted to recommend or accompany it either with his Advice or Reflections. And the Cauſes wherein Widows and Orphans are intereſted, take Place of all others.

The filial Duties of this Monarch muſt not be paſſed over in Silence; few private Men treat their Parents with more Reſpect than he does his Mother, whom he never approaches covered, nor without the higheſt Expreſſions of Reverence. Nor is he leſs remarkable in his Oeconomy than in his filial Duties; the Allowance of his Table being only 30 Crowns (five Guineas Sterling)

Sterling) a Day, Fiſh and Wine excepted, in which his Expence is very moderate.

He often retires to *Potſdam*, his favourite Reſidence, to avoid the empty Ceremonies of a Court. He ſits down to Table with twelve Perſons, and, after his own Miniſters, who are moſt in Favour, are invited, and alſo thoſe of foreign Princes who happen to be at *Potſdam*, his Officers, even to an Enſign, fill up the vacant Places: Nor is this the only Means of recommending himſelf to the Love of his Soldiers; the meaneſt Officer knows, that he ſhall be redreſſed in any Caſe of Injuſtice; that, wherever his Quarters are, he need only write to the King, and, by the Return of the Poſt, he may expect an Anſwer, very commonly wrote by his Majeſty himſelf; by which Means he has acquired the Confidence of his Troops to a very uncommon Degree.

We have already mentioned his literary Talents, to which we ſhall add, that, notwithſtanding ſo much of his Time is ſpent in the neceſſary Affairs of his Kingdom, he finds Time to enjoy his favourite Pleaſures of Books and Muſic. He may be juſtly placed in the firſt Claſs of Mathematicians; his Memoirs of the Houſe of *Brandenburg* are a ſufficient Proof of his Abilities as an Author; and, with Regard to Muſic, he not only practiſes in the higheſt Perfection, but alſo compoſes in a very maſterly Manner. But Affairs of the greateſt Importance, whilſt he was thus employed, obliged him to appear again at

at the Head of his Army in Defence of his Country.

A Treaty was concluded in the Month of *January*, 1756, between their *Britannic* and *Pruſſian* Majeſties. This Treaty furniſhed the Queen of *Hungary* with an Excuſe for concluding a Treaty of Alliance with the Court of *Verſailles*; but the true Reaſon was, that, by the Aſſiſtance of *France*, the Scheme, long before formed againſt the King of *Pruſſia* by the Courts of *Vienna*, *Peterſburg*, and *Dreſden*, might the more eaſily be put in Execution. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty foreſaw the Storm, and determined to uſe every Method in his Power to prevent it. He was convinced that, early in the Spring, the two Imperial Powers intended to unite their Forces, and attack his Dominions. He did not, therefore, waſte the Time in fruitleſs Negociations, when the greateſt Diſpatch was neceſſary; but immediately marched two Armies into *Saxony*, one of which directed their Route to *Leipſic*, and the other to *Dreſden*; the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, retiring, with his Army, to a Camp near *Pirna*. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, however, ordered a Memorial to be delivered to the Court of *Vienna*, ſubſequent to the March of his Troops, offering immediately to recall them, if that Court would promiſe that his Dominions ſhould not be invaded; but this the Court of *Vienna* abſolutely refuſed, as will be ſeen in the firſt Piece annexed to theſe Memoirs. This Refuſal, if other Proofs were wanting, would ſufficiently indicate the real Intention of that Court.

At

At the ſame Time that the two *Pruſſian* Armies marched into *Saxony*, his Majeſty had aſſembled two others in Upper and Lower *Sileſia*, which poſſeſſed themſelves of the Paſſages communicating with the Circles of *Bunezlaw* and *Konigin-Glatz*, excluſive of a large Body of Troops aſſembled at *Glatz*, and another in *Pruſſia*, to oppoſe the *Ruſſians*, which were ſaid to be marching againſt him.

As ſoon as his *Pruſſian* Majeſty had taken Poſſeſſion of *Dreſden*, he ſent an Officer to the Queen, to demand the Keys of the Archives, the Cabinets, and the Treaſures of her Huſband. The Queen complied with this Demand; but, at the ſame Time, aſſembled the foreign Miniſters, begging them, with Tears, to repreſent to their reſpective Courts the Rigour by which the whole Court of *Saxony* had been treated by the King of *Pruſſia*. And ſoon after a Memorial was preſented to the States-General at the *Hague*; which, together with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Anſwer, the Reader will find at the End of theſe Memoirs.

Among the Papers found by his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, were the original Treaties, Letters, *&c.* which enabled his Majeſty to prove, unanſwerably, the Plot which was formed againſt him, to ſtrip him of great Part of his Dominions. The ſecret Reaſons for a Conduct, otherwiſe unaccountable, were, by this Means, diſcovered, and the iniquitous Schemes of an ungrateful and ambitious Court diſcovered, and, it is hoped, prevented.

The

The King of *Pruſſia* continued his Route from *Berlin* towards the *Saxon* Army, incamped near *Pirna*, in a Place very difficult of Acceſs, and which they had rendered almoſt impregnable by Fortifications. At his Arrival near *Pirna*, he was joined by his other Army from *Leipſic*, after which he cloſely inveſted the *Saxon* Camp; but at the ſame Time offered to make an Accommodation, provided the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, would ſign a Treaty of Neutrality, and ſeparate his Army: But this his *Poliſh* Majeſty refuſed, determining to wait for the *Auſtrian* Army, which was then marching to his Relief.

While Things continued in this Situation, Pieces from ſeveral foreign Courts appeared. The Emperor, like the Popes formerly, iſſued Decrees, Reſcripts, Mandates, monitory, excitatory, inhibitory, comminatory, *&c.* His *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Anſwer to the Imperial Decree of Commiſſion at the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, and to that of the Aulic Council of the Empire, may be ſeen amongſt the Pieces annexed to theſe Memoirs.

Theſe were, however, only harmleſs Menaces; but a Piece of a different Kind ſoon appeared, namely, the *Ruſſian* Reſcript, the Subſtance of which was as follows:

'The *Ruſſian* Miniſters reſiding at foreign 'Courts were commanded to publiſh, that, as 'the ſole Intent of the Preparations which the 'Empreſs ordered to be made laſt Spring was to 'enable her to fulfil her Engagements with her 'Allies, in Caſe any of them ſhould be attacked, 'the Preparations were ſuſpended both by Sea

'and

'and Land, as ſoon as there was Ground to hope
'that that Caſe would not ſoon happen; in Or-
'der that the whole World might be convinced,
'that her Imperial Czariſh Majeſty was no leſs
'forward to defend her Allies, when threatened
'with an Attack, than backward to throw *Eu-*
'*rope* in an Alarm without an extreme Neceſſity.

'That the King of *Pruſſia*, far from doing
'Juſtice to the Empreſs's Sentiments on this
'Head, though he remained quiet whilſt Pre-
'parations were making by *Ruſſia*, and even ſome
'Time after they had ceaſed, had all of a Sud-
'den begun to make ſuch powerful Armaments,
'as gave Room to apprehend that the Flames of
'War would immediately burſt out.

'That nevertheleſs *Ruſſia*, to avoid the Mul-
'tiplying of Fears, for furniſhing the King of
'*Pruſſia* with a ſpecious Pretext for diſturbing
'the public Tranquillity, had made no Motions,
'in Hopes that the King of *Pruſſia*, in Imitation
'of this Example, would not ſtir up freſh Trou-
'bles; but that this Prince, having continued
'to arm, with all his Might, and without any
'Interruption, and without alledging any other
'Reaſon than the Idea he had formed to him-
'ſelf of an apprehended Attack, had thereby ſuf-
'ficiently intimated, that he ſought only a Pre-
'text to diſturb the Peace of *Europe*.

'That, in Fact, it is inconteſtable, that, when
'the King of *Pruſſia* was preſſing his Armaments
'with the greateſt Ardour, thoſe of *Ruſſia* had
'long ceaſed; *and that thoſe of the Empreſs-Queen*
'*did not begin till the ſucceſſive Motions of the* Pruſ-

'ſians,

'ſians, *and the Augmentation of their Forces*, gave
'Room to think *Bohemia* and *Moravia* were in
'Danger, inaſmuch as it was no Secret, that the
'King of *Pruſſia* was diſguſted at the Treaty of
'*Verſailles*, though this Prince, when he ſigned
'his Treaty with *England*, gave himſelf no Con-
'cern about what the Court of *Vienna* might
'think of it.

'It is therefore clear to her Imperial Czariſh
'Majeſty, that the King of *Pruſſia* ought to be
'conſidered as the firſt Author of the Troubles
'that are going to break out, though he has af-
'fected to publiſh, that he took all theſe Mea-
'ſures only to defend himſelf againſt his Ene-
'mies, who had no Exiſtence but in his own
'Suppoſition: That, nevertheleſs, it is from this
'Suppoſition he has thought himſelf intitled to
'demand of the Empreſs-Queen an Explanation
'with Regard to her warlike Preparations, ad-
'ding, in a Manner not altogether decent, that,
'if her Anſwer were not to his Liking, he pro-
'teſted before God, he would not be anſwera-
'ble for the Conſequences.

'That, in Conſideration of all theſe Circum-
'ſtances, the Empreſs can no longer CONCEAL
'her *real Sentiments*, nor forbear declaring, that,
'as ſhe cannot behold with Indifferency any At-
'tack made on the Dominions of her Allies, par-
'ticularly thoſe of the Empreſs-Queen of *Hun-*
'*gary* and the Electorate of *Saxony*, ſhe will fur-
'niſh ſpeedy and powerful Succours to the Party
'unjuſtly attacked, and will not think herſelf in
'any wiſe reſponſible for the Conſequences which

'the preſent menacing Conduct of his *Pruſſian*
'Majeſty may draw after it, &c.

Peterſburg, Sept. 4.

Though the Facts alledged in the above Declaration are ſufficiently refuted in the firſt Piece annexed to theſe Memoirs; yet a Prince, of leſs Fortitude than the King of *Pruſſia*, would have been intimidated by ſuch a Reſcript from ſuch a Power, eſpecially as it was backed by another from *France*, of a ſtill more virulent Kind, tho' equally falſe; but theſe, inſtead of intimidating, ſeemed rather to animate his *Pruſſian* Majeſty.

Accordingly, every Meaſure was purſued that tended to confine the *Saxons* more cloſely in their Camp, and, at the ſame Time, to engage the *Auſtrians*, who were paſſing to their Aſſiſtance. On the 26th of *September* a conſiderable Alteration was made in the Diſpoſition of the *Pruſſian* Army. The Paſſes into *Bohemia* were all occupied by the advanced Guard; the *Saxon* Camp was hemmed in, by Detachments, in the Manner of a Blockade; and the main Body of the Army incamped at *Auſig*, on the ſouth Side of the *Elbe*. By this Means the Troops of *Saxony* were reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Want of Proviſions, while the *Pruſſians* were plentifully ſupplied with every Thing neceſſary. This haſtened the Approach of the *Auſtrians*, whoſe Numbers daily increaſed, under the Command of Count *Brown*, a General, in whom the Court of *Vienna* placed the greateſt Confidence. It was impoſſible for the leaſt Motion of the Enemy to eſcape the Penetration

netration of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty. He was early informed of their intended March, and determined to be beforehand, in Order to diſconcert them. This brought on an Engagement, the following Particulars of which were publiſhed by Authority, in the *London Gazette*:

On the 28th of *September*, the King ſet out from his Camp at *Sedlitz*, and joined his Army in *Bohemia*, which he had ſent forward under the Command of Marſhal *Keith*, in Order to take Poſſeſſion of, and ſecure the Paſſes into *Bohemia*. This Army was incamped near *Auſſig*, and conſiſted only of 25,000 Men, becauſe the King had been obliged to leave the main Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Pirna*, in Order to keep the *Saxon* Camp blocked up. The King, upon his Arrival, reſolved to march forward. He formed a Van-guard of eight Battalions, ten Squadrons of Dragoons, and eight of Huſſars. He put himſelf at the Head of this Body, and marched to *Tournitz*; and ordered his Army to follow him in two Columns, the one by the Way of *Proſcobot*, and the other by the ſame Way his Van-guard had taken. From *Tournitz* he marched with his Van towards *Welmina*, where he arrived that Evening, an Hour before Sun-ſet. There he ſaw the *Auſtrian* Army, with its right Wing at *Lowoſchutz*, and its left towards the *Egra*. That very Evening, the King himſelf occupied, with ſix Battalions, a Hollow, and ſome riſing Grounds, which commanded *Lowoſchutz*, and which he reſolved

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to make Uſe of the next Day, in Order to march out againſt the *Auſtrians*. The Army arrived in the Night at *Welmina*, where the King only formed his Battalions behind one another, and the Squadrons in the ſame Manner, which remained all Night in this Poſition; the King himſelf ſitting up all Night, and having no other Covering but his Cloak, before a little Fire, at the Head of his Troops. On the 1ſt of *October*, at Break of Day, he took with him his principal General Officers, and ſhewed them the Ground which he intended to occupy with his Army, *viz.* the Infantry, forming the firſt Line, to occupy two high Hills, and the Bottom betwixt them; ſome Battalions, to form the ſecond Line; and the third, to be compoſed of the whole Cavalry. The King made all poſſible Diſpatch, in duly ſtrengthening the Wings of his Army upon theſe Hills: The Infantry at the right poſſeſſed themſelves of their Poſt, and took all their Precautions, in Order to ſecure it effectually; whilſt the left was forming, it fell immediately into an Engagement with the Enemy's Pandours, *Croatians*, and Grenadiers, who were poſted in Vineyards, incloſed with Stone-walls. We advanced up in this Manner, till we came to the Declivity of the Hills towards the Enemy, from whence we ſaw the Town of *Lowoſchutz* filled with a great Body of Infantry, and a large Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon before it, and the Cavalry formed chequer-wiſe, and in a Line between *Lowoſchutz* and the Village of *Sauſchitz*. There being a thick Fog, this was all as could be perceived.

ceived. The King ſent to reconnoitre; and the Reports confirmed all that had been judged of the Enemy's Poſition. After the King had found, that the Battalions were poſſeſſed of that Hollow, in the Manner he had ordered it, he thought, that the firſt Thing to be done, was, to drive back the Enemy's Cavalry, which ſtood in his Front. And with this View he ordered his Cavalry to advance; formed them before his firſt Line of Infantry, and immediately attacked the Enemy's; which was broke: But, as the Enemy had placed, behind the Cavalry in hollow Places and Ditches, a great Body of Infantry, with ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, our Cavalry, through the Briſkneſs of their Attack, found themſelves expoſed to the Fire of this Cannon and of the Infantry; which obliged them to return and form again under the Protection of our Infantry and Cannon, without the *Auſtrian* Cavalry daring to purſue them. After they had formed again, they returned to the Charge; then, neither the Fire of 60 Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, nor that of the Infantry, which lay in thoſe hollow Places, nor the Ditches, which they had in their Front, could prevent them from totally defeating the whole *Auſtrian* Cavalry, and from forcing the Infantry, which was poſted in thoſe Ditches. After this Charge was over, the King ordered his Cavalry up to the Hill again behind his Infantry, where he drew them up. In the mean Time, the Cannonading ſtill continued; and the Enemy made all poſſible Efforts to flank the left of our Infantry. The King perceived the Neceſſity of ſup-

porting it, and ordered the Battalions of the firſt Line to turn to the Left; the Battalions of the ſecond Line filled up the Intervals, which had been occaſioned by this Motion; ſo that the Cavalry formed the ſecond Line, which ſupported the Infantry. At the ſame Time, the whole Left of the Infantry, marching on gradually, wheeled about, attacked the Town of *Lowoſchutz* in Flank, in Spite of the Cannon and the prodigious Infantry of the Enemy; ſet the Suburbs on Fire, carried the Poſt, and put the whole Army to flight: After which Marſhal *Brown* retired to the other Side of the *Egra*, and took his Camp at *Budin*. The King of *Pruſſia* not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day eſtabliſhed his Head-quarters at *Lowoſchutz*. The Prince of *Bevern* has ſignaliſed himſelf beyond any Thing that can be ſaid in his Praiſe; never were ſuch Inſtances of Valour ſeen as well in the Cavalry, as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 Men ſtrong; and, notwithſtanding ſuch a Superiority, our Infantry forced incloſed Vineyards and Stone Houſes; and, from Seven in the Morning, till Three in the Afternoon, they ſuſtained the Fire of the Cannon and of the Infantry, and eſpecially of the Attack of *Lowoſchutz*, which laſted without Intermiſſion, till the Enemy was drove out of it. Major *Muller*, of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major-general of Cavalry, *Luderitz* and *Oertz*, are killed, as well as Colonel *Hobzendroff* of the Gendarmes. General *Quads*, of the Infantry, is alſo killed. The Loſs of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 or

7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Priſoners; amongſt whom is Prince *Lobkowitz*; five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours; and we have loſt in all 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

The *Auſtrians* being thus defeated, the great Object of his Majeſty's Views, that of reducing the *Saxon* Army, was obtained, the Particulars of which were as follows:

On the 12th of *October* at Night, the *Saxons* ſecretly threw a Bridge of Boats over the *Elbe* near *Konigſtein*. At about Nine o' Clock, having firſt removed almoſt all their heavy Artillery to *Konigſtein*, they ſtruck their Tents, and, by Seven the next Morning, his *Poliſh* Majeſty, and the whole *Saxon* Army, paſſed the *Elbe* undiſcovered, or at leaſt unmoleſted. This Plan was concerted with Marſhal *Brown*, who, to facilitate the Execution, ſecretly left his Camp at *Buden*, and with a conſiderable Body of Horſe, having in three Days marched 16 *German* Miles, he arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Konigſtein* the ſame Day; and, the Day before, General *Nadaſti* arrived with about 6000 Irregulars, which he poſted at *Meniſtadt*, *Honſtein*, and *Radewalde*, ſo as to prevent the eight *Pruſſian* Battalions, that were encamped on that Side of the *Elbe* at *Lemon*, from being joined by the *Pruſſians* that were at *Scandau*.

This Diſpoſition greatly facilitated the Paſſage of the *Saxons*, which was likewiſe favoured by the Darkneſs of the Night, and a thick Fog in the Morning; ſo that it was Eight o' Clock before the *Pruſſian* Army at *Sedlitz* knew, that the *Sax-*

ons had left their Camp: But, when the advanced Guard had got about half Way up a ſteep Mountain, over-againſt *Konigſtein*, they found that the *Pruſſians* were Maſters of all the Defiles, and that it was impoſſible for them to force their Way; ſo that the whole *Saxon* Army, finding themſelves ſurrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greateſt Extremity for Want of Proviſions, offered to capitulate; which was accordingly performed.

The CAPITULATION *of the* Saxon *Army, with all the Articles at large, as propoſed by Field Marſhal Count* Rutowſki, *with the King of* Pruſſia's *Anſwer to each of them.*

Art. 1. THE Army of the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, juſt as it is actually poſted at *Ebenbert*, at the Foot of *Lilienſtein*, ſhall ſurrender to the King of *Pruſſia* Priſoners of War.

Anſwer. If the King will give me that Army, it is needleſs to make them Priſoners of War.

2. The Generals, the Field-Officers, the Perſons employed as Commiſſaries and Purveyors, and all the other Officers of the Army, ſhall keep their Baggage and Effects, as well thoſe which they have actually with them, as what they may have left in other Places; and the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers ſhall be allowed to keep their Cloathing, Arms, and Knapſacks.

Anſ. All that can be preſerved or recovered of their Baggage, ſhall be faithfully reſtored to them.

3. His

3. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty is chiefly requeſted to cauſe the Army to be furniſhed with the neceſſary Proviſions and Forrage; and that he would be pleaſed to give proper Orders for this Purpoſe.

Anſ. Granted, and rather To day than To-morrow.

4. The Generals, Commandants, and all Perſons ranking as Officers, engage themſelves in Writing, not to bear Arms againſt his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* till Peace be reſtored; and they ſhall be left at Liberty to ſtay in *Saxony*, or to retire whitherſoever they think proper.

Anſ. Thoſe that intend to enter into my Service, muſt, from this very Moment, have Liberty to do ſo.

5. The Life-guards, and the Grenadier-guards ſhall not be included in the firſt Article; and his *Pruſſian* Majeſty will be pleaſed to appoint the Place in the Electorate of *Saxony*, or in the Territories depending thereon, where the ſaid two Corps ſhall be diſtributed. The Field-Marſhal Count *Rutowſki*, as Captain of the Grenadier-guards, the Chevalier *de Saxe*, in Quality of Commandant of the Life-guards, and all the other Officers of thoſe two Corps, verbally engage, and even in Writing, if deſired, not to make, under any Pretext whatever, nor without the Approbation of the King of *Pruſſia*, any change in the Quarters that may be aſſigned them.

Anſ. There is no Exception to be made, becauſe it is known that the King of *Poland* did

give Orders for that Part of his Troops, which is in the ſaid Kingdom, to join the *Ruſſians*, and to march, for this Purpoſe, to the Frontiers of *Sileſia*; and a Man muſt be a Fool to let Troops go which he holds faſt; to ſee them make Head againſt him a ſecond Time, and to be obliged to take them Priſoners again.

6. The Generals and Field Officers, and all the Officers, ſhall keep their Swords, but the Arms, Belts, and Cartridges, both of the Subalterns and Soldiers, Horſe and Dragoons, *&c.* ſhall be carried to the Caſtle of *Konigſtein*, together with the Colours, Standards, and Kettle-drums.

Anſ. Kettle-drums, Standards, and Colours, may be carried to *Konigſtein*, but not the Arms, no more than the Cannon belonging to the Regiments, the warlike Stores, and the Tents: The Officers, no Doubt, ſhall keep their Swords; and I hope that ſuch of them as are of willing Mind, will make uſe of them in my Service.

7. The ſame Thing ſhall take Place with regard to the Field-artillery and the Proviſion-waggons.

Anſ. Granted.

8. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſhall give Aſſurances, that no Officer, or Soldier, ſhall be obliged, againſt his Will, to take on in his Army; and that, after Peace is reſtored, they ſhall all be ſent back to the King of *Poland*: And, on the other Hand, his *Poliſh* Majeſty may not refuſe Diſmiſſion to the Generals and other Officers of his Army, who may engage in any other Service.

Anſ. Nobody need trouble his Head about this.

this. No General ſhall be forced to ſerve againſt his Will; that is ſufficient.

9. As to what is to be furniſhed to the Life-guards and Grenadier-guards, if his *Pruſſian* Majeſty pleaſes, we ſhall agree about the Manner of proceeding therein, and ſettle at the ſame Time with that Monarch, the Funds out of which the Salaries of the Generals, Officers, and other Perſons attendant on the Army, are to be paid monthly, according to the Eſtimates that ſhall be drawn up by Major-general *Zeutſch*, Commiſſary at War.

Anſ. It is very reaſonable I ſhould pay thoſe who will ſerve; and this Payment ſhall be made out of the cleareſt Receipts of the Contributions. As to the Generals, they ſhall be treated like Men who have honourably ſerved, and it will be very eaſy to provide for their Subſiſtence.

10. His ſaid Majeſty ſhould alſo explain himſelf about the Quarters and Subſiſtence to be granted to the ſeveral Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, as well as to the Engineers and the Artillery Corps.

Anſ. I take upon me the Maintenance of the Army; and it ſhall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the ſame Footing as my own Troops.

11. The King of *Pruſſia* will be ſo good as to order when and how the Generals, and the whole Army, without Exception, with the Baggage, ſhall file off from the Poſt in which they are at preſent.

Anſ. This Point may be ſettled in a Quarter of an Hour. One muſt chuſe the moſt commodious

dious Road, and the Places neareſt at Hand, for giving them Subſiſtence.

12. His *Pruſſian* Majeſty will be pleaſed to allow the neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for removing and lodging the Sick that are incapable of following the Army, and that they may be properly attended.

Anſ. Granted.

13. The Generals, the Field and Subaltern Officers, as alſo the Soldiers, who have hitherto been made Priſoners, or have been left behind, ſhall be included in the preſent Capitulation.

Anſ. Granted.

Done at *Ebenbert*, at the Foot of *Lilienſtein*.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Art. 14, *and ſeparate.* I am authoriſed to oblige the Army to lay down their Arms; but I have no Authority to free them from the Oath of Allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the reſt, it is left to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Diſpoſal. Lieutenant-general *Winterfeld* made me hope this Monarch would have made no Difficulty to grant one Squadron more of Life-guards. His Majeſty will be ſo good as to reſolve about the Fortreſs of *Konigſtein*, where the Company of Cadets, and the Grenadier-guards, are at preſent, with his *Poliſh* Majeſty.

Done the 16th of *October*, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Anſ. Konigſtein muſt be a neutral Place during the Courſe of the preſent War.

Signed, FREDERICK.

Soon

Soon after the *Saxon* Army was reduced, appeared that famous Memorial, which aſtoniſhed all *Europe*, ſetting forth the Conduct of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* towards the King of *Pruſſia*, with the original Proofs, which rendered an Anſwer impoſſible. This Memorial, together with the original Documents, the Reader will find among the Pieces annexed.

The Seaſon of the Year being far advanced, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty was unwilling to expoſe his Troops any longer to the Inclemency of the Weather, gave Orders, on the 20th of *October*, to Field-marſhal *Keith*, to join him with the Troops under his Command, in Order to return into the Territories of *Saxony*, and there take up their Quarters. Accordingly the Camp at *Lowoſchutz* broke up the 21ſt, and, joining the Forces commanded by his Majeſty, the 23d, the whole Army arrived at their old Quarters, at *Sedlitz*.

Early in the Spring of the preſent Year 1757, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty took the Field with all the Secrecy and Diſpatch neceſſary to Succeſs. He divided his Forces into three diſtinct Armies, one of which was commanded by the Prince of *Bevern*, another by Marſhal *Schwerin*, and the third, which was the chief, by the King in Perſon.

All theſe Armies ſuddenly and at once entered *Bohemia*, in order to ſurpriſe the *Auſtrians* before they were prepared, and either compel them to engage at a manifeſt Diſadvantage, or force them to retreat. He however took Care to conceal his Deſigns from the *Auſtrians*, by diſpatching the Prince of *Bevern* with his Army towards

the *Egra*. This had the desired Effect, and brought on an Engagement with the *Austrians*, of which the following Account was published by Authority, and dated at the King's Head Quarters at *Linay* in *Bohemia*, *April* 24:

'His Highness the Duke of *Bevern* having 'marched the 20th at the Head of the Army 'which was in *Lusatia*, from the Quarters of 'Cantonment near *Zittau*, possessed themselves 'immediately, without the Loss of a single Man, 'of the first Post of *Bohemia* at *Krottau* and '*Graenstein*, drove away the Enemy the same 'Day from *Kratzen*, and marched towards *Ma-* 'chendorf, near *Reichenberg*. The same Morn- 'ing *Putkammer*'s Hussars, commanded by their 'Colonel and by Major *Schœnfield*, routed some 'Hundreds of the Enemies Cuiraffiers, com- 'manded by Prince *Lichtenstein*, who were posted 'before *Kohlig*, and took Prisoners, one Captain, 'two Subalterns, and above sixty Horse; the rest 'were intirely dispersed, and scarcely able to ral- 'ly near *Kratzen*. The Night coming on ob- 'liged the Troops to remain in the open Air till 'the next Morning. The 21st at Break of Day 'the Troops marched in two Columns by *Har-* 'bendorf towards the Enemy's Army, posted near '*Reichenberg*, and commanded by Count *Konig-* '*seg*, and 28,000 strong; as soon as the Lines 'were formed, they advanced towards the Ene- 'my's Cavalry, which was ranged in three Lines 'of about thirty Squadrons. The two Wings 'were sustained by the Infantry, which was post- 'ed among felled Trees and Intrenchments. They

imme-

'immediately cannonaded the Enemy's Cavalry,
'who received it bravely, having on their Right
'a Village, and on their Left a Wood, where
'they had intrenched themſelves with felled
'Trees and Pits. But the Duke of *Bevern* hav-
'ing cauſed fifteen Squadrons of Dragoons of the
'ſecond Line to advance, and ordered the Wood
'on our Right to be attacked at the ſame Time
'by the Battalions of Grenadiers of *Kahlden*, and
'of *Moellendorf*, and by the Regiment of the
'Prince of *Pruſſia*, who cleared all the felled
'Trees and the Intrenchments there; our Dra-
'goons, who had by this Means their Flanks
'covered, intirely routed the Enemy's Cavalry.
'The Generals *Normann*, *Katt*, and the Prince
'of *Wirtemberg*, ſignaliſed themſelves extremely
'on this Occaſion.

'Colonel *Putkammer* and Major *Schœnfield*,
'with their Huſſars, have alſo particularly diſtin-
'guiſhed themſelves, by giving the Horſe Gre-
'nadiers a very warm Reception, notwithſtand-
'ing the Enemy's Artillery took them in Flank.
'Lieutenant-general *Leſtewitz* at the ſame Time
'attacked, with our left Wing, the Redoubts
'that covered *Reichenberg*. Though there were
'many Defiles and riſing Grounds to paſs, which
'were all occupied by the Enemy; yet the Re-
'giment of *Darmſtadt* forced the Redoubt, and
'put to Flight and purſued the Enemy, after
'ſome Diſcharges of their Artillery and ſmall
'Arms, from one Eminence to another, for the
'Diſtance of a Mile, as far as *Rochlitz* and *Dorf-*
'*fel*. The Loſs of the Enemy amounts, as far

'as we can learn at preſent, to 1000 killed and 'wounded. We have about twenty Officers and '400 Soldiers Priſoners, and have taken three 'Standards.'

This Succeſs greatly animated the *Pruſſians*; and Marſhal *Schwerin*, whoſe Army began to be in Motion on the 18th, marched with incredible Diſpatch, and reached *Konigshoff* on the *Elbe* on the Twentieth. The Enemy filled immediately the dangerous Defile of *Golden Ouſle* with Pandours, to diſpute his Progreſs in *Bohemia*; but they were defeated as ſoon as diſcovered. A conſiderable Magazine conſiſting of 40,000 Buſhels of Oats, and 2000 Barrels of Meal, was ſeized at *Jung-Buntzlau*. The *Auſtrians* everywhere fled before him, and he joined the Prince of *Bevern* almoſt without Loſs, making himſelf Maſter of the Circle of *Buntzlau* and the neighbouring Country, which ſubmitted to the victorious *Pruſſians*, almoſt without making any Oppoſition.

During theſe Tranſactions, the King, at the Head of the principal Army, moved along the *Elbe*, and after paſſing the *Eger* advanced to *Budin*; the *Auſtrians*, who had a ſtrong Camp there, retreating before him to *Walwarm*, about Half-way to *Prague*. On the Firſt of *May* the whole *Pruſſian* Army united; and, his Majeſty thinking from the Motions of Count *Brown*, that the *Auſtrians* would make a Stand in the Plain of *Gitſchen*, he paſſed the *Moldau* at the Head of 30,000 Men, leaving the reſt of the Army under the Command of the Prince of *Deſſau*. His Ma-

jeſty was not miſtaken, and a general Action ſucceeded, of which the following Account was publiſhed by Authority:

'*Berlin*, *May* 10, 1757. You have been al-
'ready appriſed of the rapid Progreſs of the King's
'Army in *Bohemia*; and I have now the Plea-
'ſure to inform you of the glorious Event, with
'which it has pleaſed Heaven to crown thoſe firſt
'Succeſſes, in a compleat Victory obtained by
'his Majeſty, near *Prague*, on the 6th Inſtant,
'over the whole combined Force of the Houſe
'of *Auſtria*.

'The King having been informed, that Mar-
'ſhal *Brown* had been reinforced by the Army of
'*Moravia*, by the Remains of the Corps, which
'was beat by the Prince of *Bevern*, and by ſeve-
'ral Regiments of the Garriſon of *Prague*; and
'ſeemed reſolved to maintain the Poſt he had
'taken on the other Side of the *Moldau*; his Ma-
'jeſty paſſed that River with a ſmall Part of his
'own Army, and, being joined by that under
'the Command of Marſhal *Schwerin*, determined
'to attack the Enemy, though much ſuperior in
'Number of Troops, and poſted beſides in a
'Camp almoſt inacceſſible, from every Advan-
'tage of Situation. All theſe Obſtacles could
'not check the Ardour of the *Pruſſian* Officers
'and Men, who vied with each other in paſſing
'Defiles, in croſſing Marſhes, ſeizing the riſing
'Grounds, and clearing Ditches, till at length,
'after a very long and obſtinate Engagement,
'and many ſignal Examples of Valour, the Ene-
'my was forced to abandon the Field of Battle,

'leaving behind them the greateſt Part of their 'Artillery, all their Tents, all their Baggage, 'and, in a Word, their whole Camp. We have 'indeed had a very affecting Loſs in the Perſon 'of Marſhal *Schwerin*, who was unfortunately 'killed in the Beginning of the Action; and in 'the Death of ſeveral others, who have laviſhed 'their Blood, on this Occaſion, in the Service of 'their Country. But, on the other Hand, the 'Loſs of the *Auſtrians* has been ſo much the 'greater, not only in the Number of their Dead 'and Wounded, but alſo in the prodigious Num-'ber of Priſoners which we have taken; inſo-'much that this Battle may be reckoned deci-'ſive in every Senſe, and in all Reſpects. The 'Enemy retired in the greateſt Confuſion, and 'a Part of the left Wing fled with the utmoſt 'Precipitation into the City of *Prague*. The '*Pruſſian* Troops are ſtill in Purſuit of the Re-'mains of their Army; and we have Reaſon to 'hope, that this Action will be no leſs glorious 'in its Conſequences, than it was in itſelf.

'Such are the firſt Circumſtances of this me-'morable Day, which the Houſe of *Auſtria* will 'long remember, and which will ever be a ſig-'nal Monument of the Intrepidity of the *Pruſſian* 'Troops; and, above all, of the Protection with 'which Heaven continues to bleſs the Juſtice of 'his Majeſty's Cauſe.

'*P. S.* of the ſame Date. We this Moment 'learn further, that the Number of Cannon taken 'from the Enemy amounts already to two hun-'dred and fifty Pieces; a memorable Circum-'ſtance,

'ſtance, which never happened in any of the 'former Battles gained by his Majeſty. The 'Number of Priſoners amounts already to ſix or 'ſeven Thouſand Men, beſides thoſe that have 'been made ſince, and are ſtill making; the 'whole of the King's Army, that was engaged, 'being in Purſuit of the Enemy, who, by the 'Accounts of all the Priſoners and Deſerters, are 'in the utmoſt Conſternation, and in a Deſola-'tion not to be deſcribed, being in Want of every 'Thing, and ſcarce having wherewithal to cover 'themſelves, from the total Loſs of their Equi-'pages: In ſhort, all the Circumſtances conſpire 'in making this the compleateſt and moſt deci-'ſive Victory that has happened for many Years. 'According to the Report of one of the General 'Officers of the King's Army, our Loſs is not ſo 'conſiderable by far, as was at firſt imagined; 'and we have the Satisfaction to know, with 'Certainty, that the King, and the Princes, his 'Brothers, are well.'

The Blockade and Bombardment of *Prague* by the *Pruſſians* continued, without any extraordinary Event, until the Eighteenth of *May*, when another Battle happened between a Part of the *Pruſſian* Army, commanded by the King in Perſon, and the *Auſtrian* Army, which was marching to the Relief of *Prague*, under the Command of Marſhal Count *Daun*; the other Part of the *Pruſſian* Army having been left to continue the Blockade of *Prague*, under the Command of Marſhal *Keith*. As the *Auſtrian* Accounts of this Battle are ridiculouſly extravagant, we ſhall only give that of the *Pruſſians*, which was as follows:

The 13th the King left the Camp before *Prague*, and, escorted by a few Battalions and Squadrons, went to join the Prince of *Bevern*, who marched from his Camp to *Neuhoff*, and came to meet his Majesty at *Kaurzim*. After this Junction the King advanced, on the 18th, towards Marshal *Daun*, who had caused all the heavy Artillery to be brought from *Olmutz*; and, being reinforced by all the Troops that remained in *Moravia* and *Austria*, was come to incamp at *Malleschau* near *Kollin*.

The Enemy was drawn up in three Lines on a very high Mountain, fortified with a great Number of Battering Pieces, at the Foot of which were several Defiles. Notwithstanding this advantageous Position, his Majesty began the Attack at Two in the Afternoon, and made himself Master of two Batteries, and two Villages defended with Infantry; but could not force the third Post, the Fire of the Enemy was so violent; yet they were again twice repulsed on the Right: However, the King thought proper to desist, and retired in good Order towards the *Elbe* to *Nimburg*, without being molested or followed by the Enemy; nor did their Infantry so much as come Half-way down the Mountain, which makes us judge their Loss is considerable. Ours cannot be determined, though we have lost neither Baggage nor Cannon, unless a few that could not be brought off, the Carriages being broke.

To this we shall add, that the *Prussian* Army, engaged in this Battle, was reckoned not to exceed 32,000 Men, whereas the *Austrians* were

said

ſaid to be 45,000; and though the King of *Pruſſia* had been on Horſeback the whole Day, and preſent at every Attack; yet, as ſoon as he had ſeen his Army make good their Retreat, he took freſh Horſes, and, eſcorted by only twelve or fourteen Huſſars, ſet out for *Prague*, where he arrived next Morning, and gave Orders for ſending off all his Artillery, Ammunition, and Baggage, which were all ſafely carried off, and the Troops had begun their Retreat, before the *Auſtrian* Army in that City heard of the Battle; but, when they ſaw the *Pruſſians* retreating, a large Body of them ſallied out on the 20th, under the Command of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, Marſhal *Brown* having before died of the Wounds he received in the Battle of *May* 6, and came up with the Rear of the *Pruſſians*; but found it was ſo well covered that they could do but very little Execution.

This unfortunate Battle tended to quicken the March of the *Ruſſians*, who for more than ſix Months had lingered on their March. On their entering the *Pruſſian* Territories, his Majeſty publiſhed the following Declaration, in which the Principles of Moderation becoming ſo great a Prince need not be pointed out to the moſt inattentive Reader:

'It is ſufficiently known, that the King of '*Pruſſia*, after the Example of his glorious An-'ceſtors, has, ever ſince his Acceſſion to the 'Crown, laid it down as a Maxim, to ſeek the 'Friendſhip of the Imperial Court of *Ruſſia*, and 'cultivate it by every Method. His *Pruſſian*

'Majeſty

'Majeſty hath had the Satisfaction to live, for ſe-
'veral ſucceſſive Years, in the ſtricteſt Harmony
'with the reigning Empreſs; and this happy
'Union would be ſtill ſubſiſting, if evil-minded
'Potentates had not broke it by their ſecret
'Machinations, and carried Things to ſuch a
'Height, that the Miniſters on both Sides have
'been recalled, and the Correſpondence broken
'off.

'However melancholy theſe Circumſtances
'might be for the King, his Majeſty was never-
'theleſs moſt attentive to prevent any Thing that
'might increaſe the Alienation of the *Ruſſian*
'Court. He hath been particularly careful, dur-
'ing the Diſturbances of the War, that now un-
'happily rages, to avoid whatever might involve
'him in a Difference with that Court, notwith-
'ſtanding the great Grievances he hath to alledge
'againſt it, and that it was publicly known the
'Court of *Vienna* had at laſt drawn that of *Ruſſia*
'into its deſtructive Views, and made it ſerve as
'an Inſtrument for favouring the Schemes of
'*Auſtria*.

'His Majeſty hath given the whole World in-
'conteſtable Proofs, that he was under an indiſ-
'penſable Neceſſity of having Recourſe to the
'Meaſures he hath taken againſt the Courts of
'*Vienna* and *Saxony*, who forced him by their
'Conduct to take up Arms for his Defence; yet,
'even ſince Things have been brought to this
'Extremity, the King hath offered to lay down
'his Arms, if proper Securities ſhould be granted
'to him. His Majeſty hath not neglected to ex-

'poſe

'poſe the Artifices by which the Imperial Court 'of *Ruſſia* hath been drawn into Meaſures ſo op- 'poſite to the Empreſs's Sentiments; and which 'would excite the utmoſt Indignation of that 'great Princeſs, if the Truth could be placed be- 'fore her without Diſguiſe. The King did more; 'he ſuggeſted to her Imperial Majeſty ſufficient 'Means, either to excuſe her taking no Part in 'the preſent War, or to avoid, upon the juſteſt 'Grounds, the Execution of thoſe Engagements 'which the Court of *Vienna* claimed by a ma- 'nifeſt Abuſe of Obligations, which they em- 'ployed to palliate unlawful Views.

'It wholly depended upon the Empreſs of '*Ruſſia* to extinguiſh the Flames of the War 'without unſheathing the Sword, by purſuing the 'Meaſures ſuggeſted by the King. This Conduct 'would have immortaliſed her Reign through- 'out all *Europe*; it would have gained her more 'laſting Glory, than can be acquired by the 'greateſt Triumphs.

'The King finds with Regret, that all his Pre- 'caution and Care to maintain Peace with the '*Ruſſian* Empire are fruitleſs, and that the In- 'trigues of his Enemies have prevailed. His 'Majeſty ſees all the Conſiderations of Friendſhip 'and good Neighbourhood ſet aſide by the Im- 'perial Court of *Ruſſia*, as well as the Obſervance 'of its Engagements with his Majeſty. He ſees 'that Court marching its Troops through the 'Territories of a Sovereign Power, againſt the 'Inclination of that Power, and contrary to the 'Tenor of Treaties, in order to attack the King

'in

'in his Dominions, and thus taking Part in a 'War in which his Enemies have involved the 'the *Ruſſian* Empire.

'In ſuch Circumſtances, the King hath no 'other Part to take, but to employ the Power 'which God hath intruſted to him, in defending 'himſelf, protecting his Subjects, and repelling 'every unjuſt Attack.

'His Majeſty will never loſe Sight of the Rules 'which are obſerved, even in the Midſt of War, 'among civiliſed Nations. But if, contrary to all 'Hope and Expectation, theſe Rules ſhould be 'violated by the Troops of *Ruſſia*; if they com-'mit, in the King's Territories, Diſorders and Ex-'ceſſes diſallowed by the Laws of Arms, his Ma-'jeſty muſt not be blamed, if he make Repriſals 'in *Saxony*; and if, inſtead of the good Order 'and rigorous Diſcipline which have hitherto 'been obſerved by his Army, avoiding all Sorts of 'Violence, he find himſelf forced, contrary to 'his Inclination, to ſuffer the Provinces and Sub-'jects of *Saxony* to be treated in the ſame Man-'ner as his own Territories ſhall be treated.

'As to the reſt, the King will ſoon publiſh to 'the whole World the Futility of the Reaſons 'alledged by the Imperial Court of *Ruſſia* to 'juſtify its Aggreſſion: And, as his Majeſty is 'forced upon making his Defence, he has Room 'to hope with Confidence, that the Lord of 'Hoſts will bleſs his righteous Arms; that he 'will diſappoint the unjuſt Enterpriſes of his 'Enemies, and grant him his powerful Aſſiſ-'tance to enable him to make Head againſt 'them.'

No

No Reply appeared to this Piece; but the *Ruſſians* began Hoſtilities in the *Pruſſian* Dominions, and even committed unheard of Cruelties. This determined Marſhal *Lehwald*, who commanded an Army of 30,000 Men, to attack the *Ruſſians*, though more than double his Number; accordingly he put his Deſign in Execution, and the following Account was publiſhed in the *London* and *Berlin* Gazettes:

'The *Ruſſian* Army, amounting to 80,000 re-
'gular Troops, had choſen a moſt advantageous
'Camp near *Norkitten*. It was compoſed of four
'Lines, each of which was defended by an In-
'trenchment with a numerous Artillery, and
'Batteries placed upon all the Eminences. Not-
'withſtanding ſo great a Superiority, Marſhal
'*Lehwald* determined to attack the Enemy with
'his Army, which hardly conſiſted of 30,000
'Men. The Attack began at Five in the Morn-
'ing, and was carried on with ſo much Vigour,
'that the *Pruſſians* intirely broke the whole firſt
'Line of the Enemy, and forced all their Batte-
'ries. The Prince of *Holſtein-Gottorp*, Brother to
'the King of *Sweden*, at the Head of his Regiment
'of Dragoons, routed the Enemy's Cavalry, and
'afterwards fell upon a Regiment of Grenadiers,
'which was cut to Pieces; but, when the *Pruſ-*
'*ſians* came to the ſecond Intrenchment, Marſhal
'*Lehwald*, ſeeing that he could not attempt to car-
'ry it without expoſing his whole Army, took the
'Reſolution to retire, which he did in the beſt
'Manner, and without the Enemy's daring to
'ſtir
'them.'

'ſtir out of their Intrenchments to purſue them.
'The *Pruſſian* Army returned to its former
'Camp at *Velau*. The Loſs of the *Pruſſians*
'does not exceed 2000, killed and wounded;
'which Loſs however was immediately replaced
'by the diſciplined Militia. The Loſs of the
'Enemy muſt be near 14,000. General *Lapu-*
'*chin* was wounded and taken Priſoner, with a
'Colonel of the *Ruſſian* Artillery; but the former
'is ſent back on his Parole. The *Pruſſian* Ar-
'my had, at firſt, made themſelves Maſters of
'above eighty Pieces of Cannon; but were after-
'wards obliged to abandon them with eleven of
'their own for Want of Carriages. The *Pruſ-*
'*ſians* have loſt no General or Officer of Diſtinc-
'tion. Lieutenant-general Count *Dohna* is the
'only one wounded. It is ſaid there are three
'*Ruſſian* Generals killed.'

After this Battle the *Ruſſians* and *Pruſſians* continued in their reſpective Camps for a conſiderable Time; but at laſt, in the Month of *October*, the *Ruſſians* made an unexpected Retreat, and with ſo much Precipitation, that the Troops ſent after them could only pick up the Wounded.

Nothing material happened with Regard to the Army commanded by the King in Perſon; the following Stratagem, however, muſt not be omitted, as it will always remain a Monument of the Sagacity and good Conduct of General *Seydelitz*.

'The combined Army was aſſembled near *Ei-*
'*ſenach*, and intrenched in the Defiles of the
'Mountains, to wait the Attack of the *Pruſſians*,

'who ſtill continued near *Erfurth*; but in the
'mean Time the Commanders came to a Reſo-
'lution of making an Attempt to carry off *Sey-*
'*delitz*'s Party, which was at *Gotha*, and con-
'ſiſted of about 1200 Men: For this Purpoſe
'they marched all Night with almoſt all their
'Cavalry, and twenty-three Companies of Grena-
'diers, amounting in the Whole to between 7
'and 8000 Men, and arrived about Eight in the
'Morning; but *Seydelitz*, though ſurpriſed, made
'a good Retreat, not loſing twenty Men. The
'Princes *Hildburghauſen* and *Soubiſe*, and all the
'*French* Generals, came up to Court at Eleven
'o'Clock; the Infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of
'the Town, and it was expected they would have
'remained here: But *Seydelitz*, perceiving a Fog
'to ariſe, determined to improve it; he therefore
'retired behind the Hills about a League off, to-
'wards *Erfurth*, where he cauſed 100 Dragoons
'to diſmount, to repreſent Infantry, and divided
'the reſt of the Troops into twenty-two ſmall
'Bodies, which extended themſelves very far,
'and, by the Favour of the Fog, appeared like
'ſo many Squadrons. At One in the Afternoon
'he attacked the *French* with his Huſſars only;
'and News was immediately carried to the *French*
'Generals, that the whole *Pruſſian* Army was
'advancing; that they lay behind the Hills, and
'that they were extending towards the Left, in
'order to ſurround them; whereupon they made
'all poſſible Haſte to retreat, and, after having
'marched all Night, were obliged to return the
'Way they came, without having any Refreſh-

'ment;

'ment; ſo that in two Hours Time there was
'not a *Frenchman* left. M. *de Seydelitz* purſued
'them, made forty Priſoners, killed about the
'ſame Number, took a great Deal of Baggage,
'and was very near taking ſeveral General Offi-
'cers, who had ſtaid too long in the Town.
'This Action, though of no great Conſequence
'in itſelf, does great Honour to the General.
'The King, however, did not think proper to let
'him remain at *Gotha* any longer. Accordingly
'he returned on the 21ſt to *Erfurth*; and the
'ſame Evening the Vanguard of the *French* Ar-
'my again repoſſeſſed themſelves of *Gotha*.'

After this there was no Action of any Conſequence till the Twentieth of *October* 1757, when Fortune declared in Favour of the King of *Pruſſia*, in a very remarkable Manner; and perhaps it will be difficult to find in Hiſtory a more ſignal Victory gained by ſo ſmall a Number of Men. The Account of this Battle, as publiſhed by Authority, is as follows:

His Majeſty immediately before the Battle, made a ſhort Speech to his Troops nearly in theſe Words: 'My dear Friends, the Hour is now
'come, in which, all that is, and all that ought
'to be dear to us, depends upon the Swords
'which are now drawn for the Battle; Time
'permits me to ſay but little, nor is there Occa-
'ſion to ſay much. You know that there is no
'Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Watching, and
'no Danger that I have not ſhared with you hi-
'therto, and you ſee me ready to lay down my
'Life with you, and for you. All I aſk is the

'ſame

'ſame Pledge of Fidelity and Affection that I
'give; and let me add, not as an Incitement to
'your Courage, but as a Teſtimony of my own
'Gratitude, that, from this Hour till we go into
'Quarters, your Pay ſhall be double.—Acquit
'yourſelves like Men, and put your Confidence
'in God.'

'On the 24th of *October*, the King's Army
'happened to be divided in ſeveral Corps, ſome of
'them at the Diſtance of twenty Leagues aſun-
'der. Upon Advice that the Princes of *Saxe-*
'*Hildburghauſen* and *Soubiſe* were marching up
'directly to Marſhal *Keith*, who was then in
'*Leipſic* with ſeven Battalions, the King reſolved
'that the Army ſhould join again; which was
'executed the 27th of *October*. The whole Ar-
'my remained at *Leipſic* the 28th and 29th;
'and every body thought, that the Battle would
'be fought in the Plains of *Lutzen*. On the 30th,
'the King drew nigh that Place; and, on the
'31ſt, in going through *Weiſſenfels* and *Merſe-*
'*burg*, 500 Men were made Priſoners of War.

'The Enemy had repaſſed the *Sala*, and burnt
'down the Bridges at *Weiſſenfels*, *Merſeburg*, and
'*Halle*; but they were ſoon repaired, and the
'whole Army, having paſſed the River through
'theſe three Towns, joined again the 3d of *No-*
'*vember* in the Evening over-againſt the Enemy.

'The King was going to engage them on the
'4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was
'ſpent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, be-
'ing moſt advanced, were expoſed, and by which
'the *French* killed them nine Men.

'On the 5th Intelligence was brought, at Nine
'o'Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was
'every-where in Motion. We heard their Drums
'beating the March the whole Morning; and we
'could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that
'their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer
'upon the rising Grounds over-against us, was
'filing off towards their Right. No certain Judg-
'ment, however, could yet be formed of the
'Enemy's real Design; and, as they were in Want
'of Bread, it was thought probable, that they
'intended to repass the *Unstrut*: But it was soon
'perceived, that their several Motions were con-
'tradictory to each other. At the same Time
'that some of their Infantry was filing off to-
'wards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry
'marched towards their Left; directing its March
'all along to the rising Grounds, with which our
'whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between
'the Villages of *Rederow* and *Rosbach*, was sur-
'rounded, within the Reach of large Cannon.
'Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and
'afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of
'this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest
'was marching back. About Two in the After-
'noon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly
'appeared, that the Enemy intended to attack us;
'and that their Dispositions were made with a
'View to surround us, and to open the Action
'by attacking us in the Rear. In Case we had
'been defeated, the Corps, posted over-against
'*Bederow*, was to have fallen upon our routed
'Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to

'*Merſeburg*, the only Retreat which would then 'have been left us.

'The King took the Reſolution to march up 'to the Enemy, and to attack them.

'His Majeſty had determined to make the At- 'tack with one Wing only; and the Diſpoſition 'of the Enemy made it neceſſary that it ſhould 'be the left Wing. The very Inſtant the Battle 'was going to begin, his Majeſty ordered the Ge- 'neral, who commanded the right Wing, to de- 'cline it, to take a proper Poſition in Conſe- 'quence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our 'being ſurrounded. All the Cavalry of our right 'Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had al- 'ready marched to the Left, which was done at 'full Gallop; and, being arrived at the Place aſ- 'ſigned them, they formed over-againſt that of 'the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on imme- 'diately; the Enemy's advanced to meet them, 'and the Charge was very fierce, ſeveral Regi- 'ments of the *French* coming on with great Re- 'ſolution. The Advantage, however, was in- 'tirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry, being 'routed, were purſued, for a conſiderable Time, 'with the greateſt Spirit. But having afterwards 'reached an Eminence, which gave them an Op- 'portunity of rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them 'afreſh, and gave them ſo thorough a Defeat, 'that they betook themſelves to Flight in the ut- 'moſt Diſorder. This happened at Four in the 'Afternoon. Whilſt the Cavalry charged, our 'Infantry opened themſelves. The Enemy can- 'nonaded them very briſkly during this Interval,

'and did ſome Execution, but our Artillery was
'not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade
'having continued on both Sides a full Quarter
'of an Hour, without the leaſt Intermiſſion, the
'Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could
'not ſtand it, nor reſiſt the Valour of our Foot,
'who gallantly marched up to their Batteries.
'Theſe Batteries were carried one after another,
'and the Enemy was forced to give Way, which
'they did in great Confuſion. As the left Wing
'advanced, the Right changed its Poſition; and,
'having ſoon met with a ſmall riſing Ground,
'they availed themſelves of it, by planting ſixteen
'Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from
'thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right,
'to increaſe the Diſorder there, and took their
'left Wing in Front, which was exceſſively gal-
'led thereby. At Five, the Victory was decided,
'the Cannon ceaſed, and the Enemy fled on all
'Sides. They were purſued as long as there was
'any Light to diſtinguiſh them by; and it may
'be ſaid, that the Night alone was the Preſerva-
'tion of this Army, which was ſo formidable in
'the Morning. They took the Benefit of the
'Darkneſs to hurry on to *Freyburg*, and there to
'repaſs the *Unſtrut*, which they did in the Morn-
'ing of the 6th, after a whole Night's March.
'The King ſet out early in the Morning to pur-
'ſue them with all his Cavalry, ſupported by
'four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole In-
'fantry following them in two Columns. The
'Enemy had paſſed the *Unſtrut* at *Freyburg*, when
'we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt

'the Bridge, it became neceſſary to make ano-
'ther, which, however, was ſoon done. The
'Cavalry paſſed firſt, but could not come up with
'the Enemy, till Five in the Evening, upon the
'Hills of *Eckerſberg*. It was too late to force
'them there; and the King therefore thought
'proper to canton his Army in the neareſt Vil-
'lages, and to be ſatisfied with the Succeſs our
'Huſſars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Wag-
'gons, and every Thing in them. This ſo glo-
'rious Victory muſt be more agreeable to his
'Majeſty than any one he has ever gained, as it
'was at the Price of ſo little Blood, our whole
'Loſs not exceeding 500 Killed and Wound-
'ed. Among the former is General *Meincke*.
'His Royal Highneſs Prince *Henry*, and General
'*Zeidlitz*, are both ſlightly wounded.

'If we conſider the Diſpoſition of both Ar-
'mies, as to their Numbers, it muſt be acknow-
'ledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on
'our Side. The Enemy boaſted that they were
'70,000 ſtrong. I believe they were not quite
'ſo many: But, from the Ground which they
'covered, it may be inferred, that they were not
'leſs than 50,000 fighting Men. After the King
'had got together at *Leipſic* all the ſeveral Corps
'of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43
'Squadrons, leaving a Garriſon of five Battalions
'at *Leipſic*. He marched with the reſt to *Lut-*
'*zen*; and having croſſed the *Sala* at *Weiſſenfels*,
'*Merſeburg*, and *Halle*, and left a Battalion in each
'of thoſe three Places, the whole Army, which
'joined after this Paſſage, on the 3d of *November*,

'over-againſt the Enemy, conſiſted only in 25 'Battalions and 44 Squadrons. During the Bat-'tle, the Regiment of *Winterfield* covered the 'Baggage; ſo that the whole Weight of the Ac-'tion fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions 'drawn up in two Lines; and even of this In-'fantry there were but ſix Battalions that had Re-'courſe to the Fire of their Muſquetry, *viz.* four 'Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of '*Old Brunſwick*, which did Wonders. That Re-'giment loſt its Colonel, with about 100 Men 'killed and wounded.

'The Loſs of the Enemy cannot yet be aſcer-'tained. It is ſuppoſed they left 3000 Men upon 'the Field of Battle. The Priſoners exceed 4000 'Men, and there is amongſt them a great Num-'ber of Officers and Generals. We took fifty 'Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards 'and Colours. We have this Day taken four 'more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or '500 Priſoners.'

To this we ſhall add the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Em-pire, dated from *Erfurth*, *Nov.* 7, 1757:

'At One in the Morning of the 30th paſt, we 'left our Quarters at *Stoſſen*, and received Orders 'to repair to *Weiſſenfels*: The Regiment of *Varell* 'marched through the City, and over the Bridge, 'and was cantoned at *Petra*; two Regiments, '*viz.* thoſe of *Naſſau* and *Deux Ponts*, and *Rech-*'*man*'s of *Bavaria*, with two Companies of *French* 'Grenadiers, remained at *Weiſſenfels*.

'On the 31ſt, at Five in the Morning, the

'*Pruſſians*

'*Pruſſians* came and attacked the City: Upon
'this, the whole Army was ordered to aſſemble;
'but, Prince *Hildburghauſen*'s Quarters being at
'Half a League's Diſtance from the City, Prince
'*George* of *Darmſtadt* commanded in his Ab-
'ſence, and took every poſſible Method to make
'Reſiſtance; but it was too late: They were ob-
'liged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which
'had coſt above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to
'ſecure our Retreat. The *Pruſſian* Artillery made
'a terrible Fire, whilſt the two Regiments were
'paſſing the Bridge. The Regiment of *Deux*
'*Ponts* loſt four Officers and 100 private Men,
'upon this Occaſion: The Captains *Muncherode*
'and *Dames*, with two Lieutenants, were among
'the former. The Loſs of *Rechman*'s Regiment
'amounted to 200 Men, of whom ſix were
'Officers. The whole Army continued before
'the Town, and the Field-marſhal in his Quar-
'ters at *Bugerau*. In the Night 300 of the
'*Wurtzburg* Imperial Regiment were detached
'to the Place where the Bridge had been, in or-
'der to obſerve the Enemy.

'During the whole Night, a Noiſe was heard
'in the City, occaſioned by the Strokes of Mal-
'lets; but it was not diſcovered till Break of
'Day, that two Houſes had been turned into Bat-
'teries. As they were not yet finiſhed, we eaſi-
'ly diſmounted them with our ſix Pieces of Can-
'non, which were ſent thither; and killed them
'four Soldiers, and one Workman.

'The Firſt of *November*, the Fire from the
'Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten of

'the Clock, when we began to march towards
'*Merſeburg*; the Baggage having gone before as
'far as *Camburg*, we were forced to lie on the
'Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean
'While the *French* were reinforced by 20 Bat-
'talions and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the
'Duke *de Broglio*.

'The Third of *November*, we put ourſelves in
'a Poſture to wait the Enemy; at One in the
'Afternoon we retreated a League towards *Frey-*
'*burg*, where we halted; at Five we were drawn
'up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced
'ſlowly towards the Enemy all Night. We
'were poſted in a Wood on the Right, where we
'covered ourſelves by felling Trees; and Bat-
'teries were placed by the *French* on the two
'Eminences at each End of the Wood. On the
'4th we were in Preſence of the Enemy, and
'cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Caval-
'ry advanced, but were repulſed by ours, ſuſ-
'tained by the Fire of our Artillery. The Ene-
'my's Infantry then moved forwards in three
'Columns, but were alſo repulſed. On the 5th
'the Cannonading began very early in the Morn-
'ing on both Sides. The left Wing of the Ene-
'my extended as far as *Legen*, and their Right
'to *Schorta*; and our Army was poſted in the
'Wood at *Waneroda*. At Noon, our Army, as
'well as the *French*, had Orders to form the Line
'of Battle, and to march out of the Intrench-
'ments which we had made. We advanced to-
'wards the Enemy, keeping a little, however, to
'the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retir-

'ing,

'ing, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we
'ſoon found what Kind of Retreat they were ma-
'king. In order to deceive us the more effectu-
'ally, they had ſent ſome Squadrons towards
'*Merſeburg*; but the reſt of their Army was
'drawn up behind an Eminence which con-
'cealed them from us. It muſt be confeſſed,
'that we fell completely into the Snare. The
'firſt Line of the *French* and our Cavalry conti-
'nued advancing; when all on a ſudden our right
'Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy,
'which we returned briſkly; but, as we had
'been obliged to advance in ſome Hurry, our
'Ranks were a little diſordered, which made the
'Enemy's Fire fall the more heavy upon us. Our
'Cavalry fled the firſt upon full Gallop, but our
'Artillery ſupported us ſome Time longer; at
'laſt the *French* fled likewiſe; and, being then no
'longer able to reſiſt the Enemy, the Rout be-
'came general. We have loſt all our Baggage
'and Artillery, and at leaſt 10,000 Men. We
'marched the whole Night, and, paſſing the Ri-
'ver at *Freyburg*, arrived at *Eckerſberg* at Six
'o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the
'Afternoon the Field-marſhal and Prince *George*
'joined us. They had hardly ſet down to Din-
'ner, but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels,
'who cannonaded us briſkly; and, as our Army
'was not got together, nothing was left for us
'but to retreat. Having again marched all Night,
'we arrived at laſt at *Erfurth*, where we now are
'in Want of every Thing, though we are rather
'better off than before. It is now eight Days

'ſince

'ſince our Men have had Bread; they have lived 'upon Turnips and Radiſhes, which they dug 'out of the Earth.'

The following Letter from *Leipſic*, dated *Nov.* 9, 1757, moſt not be omitted in the Memoirs of this great Prince:

'It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the 'combined Army has been totally defeated and 'diſperſed. One Part of it has fled by *Naum-* 'berg, the other by *Freyburg*. The Prince of 'Deſſau purſues the one, and the King in Per- 'ſon the other. There have been brought to 'Merſeburg above 5000 Priſoners, beſides 300 'Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

'The Army of the Empire has loſt ſixty-four 'Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-drums, Colours, 'and Standards, in great Number. General *Re-* 'vel, Brother to the Duke *de Broglio*, died Yeſter- 'day of his Wounds at *Merſeburg*. This enor- 'mous Misfortune is attributed ſolely to the in- 'judicious Diſpoſitions of the two Commanders; 'and it is aſſured, that, for two Days, the Army 'had not had a Morſel of Bread. Three Hun- 'dred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the 'French Army, and a great Number of Mules, 'were taken Yeſterday at *Eckerſberg*. Poſterity 'will never believe, that, at moſt, 18,000 *Pruſ-* 'ſians could ruin an Army of above 60,000 Men. 'Laſt Night 300 Waggons came hither, loaded 'with wounded *French* and *Swiſs*, who are in 'great Diſtreſs for Want of a ſufficient Number 'of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from 'Merſeburg, that the Number of Priſoners amount

'already

'already to 10,000. The Peaſants of *Gotha* and '*Thuringe* bring in Numbers of them, in Reſent-'ment of the bad Treatment they have met with '*from the French:* They add further, that the 'Victors have taken in all 164 Pieces of Cannon.'

National Glory, Power, and Welfare, are ſacred Truſts in the Hands of Particulars; which all who venture to accept, ſhould hold themſelves highly accountable for the raſh or inſufficient Diſcharge of. Dangerous and diſgraceful Negligences or Omiſſions therein are no leſs culpable than active Errors or Miſdoings, and are equally puniſhable for their Conſequences. But, for the Judgment of a free People, it is ever ſafer to deviate from Prudence on the Side of Vigour, than on that of Caution. Valour commonly carries with it a prepoſſeſſionary Excuſe, even for Actions of Temerity; while the bare Suſpicion only of Fear inſtantly ingenders in the public Mind a Contempt, which ſpeedily matures into obloquous Hatred.

Prudence is allowed to hold the firſt Rank among the cardinal Virtues: Yet, like every other, when indulged to Exceſs, it degenerates into a Vice. In the due Temperament and full Exertion of all the great Qualities of Mind and Heart together, the truly noble Character is with Propriety made to conſiſt: But of ſuch there are few Examples; nay, I may ſafely aſſert, there never was any Man otherwiſe than comparatively great: Abſolute Perfection belongs not to human Nature. Nor are the ſocial Virtues ſo harmoniouſly diſpoſed, as to admit of equal Sway among one another;

another: They all aim at Dominion; are partial in their Alliances; and, by their ſingle or congenial Predominancy, become peculiarly characteriſtical to Men. Thus Prudence and Juſtice eſſentially ornament civil Rule; Valour and Fortitude the Military: And whoever impartially ſcrutiniſes the Records of Heroiſm, will find Hazard has ever been the genuine Parent of Glory. By the Degrees of Dangers encountered, and the Numbers of Difficulties ſurmounted in military Atchievements, through all Ages and in all Nations, the Meaſures of Merit and Reputation have been eſtimated. Over-caution, therefore, is a diſgraceful Quality in the Leaders of Armies; and, if admitted into their Councils, operates like Fear, which is certainly akin to, and traiterouſly betrays them into Debility, Danger, and Diſgrace.

Had the Heroes of ancient or modern Nations truſted nothing to Fortune or Reſolution, but ſcrupulouſly weighed every Enterpriſe in the Scale of rigid Prudence, before they ventured to put it in Execution, they never would have been ſo remarkably the Objects of our Admiration. Ardor and Intrepidity often led them into Perils, from which Fortitude and Valour were exerted to extricate them. Boldly to riſque Danger is the true Mark of Heroiſm: Bravely to overcome it, the genuine Proof. Had *Epaminondas*, *Alexander*, *Cæſar*, *Edward* III. of *England*, his immortal Son, or our invincible *Henry* V, too much deliberated on their mighty Enterpriſes, they never could have acquired the Renown that has

proved

proved ſo glorious to their Names and their Countries: Their Courage led them to encounter Difficulties, which their Magnanimity inſpired them to conquer.

Of a like Stamp is the illuſtrious Genius of his preſent *Pruſſian* Majeſty; and ſuitable to his exalted Character are thoſe of the Generals who command under him. How has the vaſt *Ruſſian* Army been kept at Bay by the brave Marſhal *Lehwald* for a whole Campaign; nay, once attacked ſucceſsfully even in their Trenches by him, with a Force little exceeding a Quarter Part of their Numbers! while their auguſt Monarch, aſſailed on all Sides by the moſt potent Enemies, preſerves Equanimity of Mind to concert, and Vigour of Intrepidity to execute every Meaſure that is either neceſſary, or poſſible, for his Support. Surrounded, as he ſees himſelf, by a cowardly Aſſociation of more than half the Powers of *Europe* to cruſh him, does he ſuffer the Preſſure of Fortune or of Might to diſanimate his princely Heart? Does he give Way in any Point to unworthy Apprehenſion, or ſuffer himſelf to liſten to Terms of Accommodation, for Safety either to his Perſon or his People, that the Dignity of his Spirit muſt deem inglorious?

And have not theſe noble Sentiments, theſe true Characteriſtics of exalted Greatneſs, been crowned with Succeſs? Has not the combined Army of *France* and the Empire been defeated by a Handful of *Pruſſians*? An Action, which deſerves to be entered in the Records of Fame, and conſigned over to Immortality.

A De-

A DECLARATION *of the* MOTIVES *which have obliged his Majeſty the King of* PRUSSIA *to prevent the Deſigns of the Court of* VIENNA. Berlin, 1756.

EVER ſince the Concluſion of the Peace of *Dreſden*, the Court of *Vienna* has induſtriouſly employed itſelf in finding out Means to invalidate, or break it. To this End, her Meaſures, as well ſecret, as avowed, have been directed.

It is ſtipulated by the 8th Article of the Peace of *Breſlau*, renewed by that of *Dreſden*, 'That the Commerce of *Auſtria* and *Sileſia* ſhould remain upon the Foot on which it was in the Year 1739, before the War, until a new Regulation is agreed upon.'

The Court of *Vienna*, who reſpect the Faith of Treaties no otherwiſe, than as the Execution of them is enforced by Arms*, began, from the Year 1753, to lay a Duty of 30 per Cent. on all Merchandiſes manufactured in *Sileſia*; and, in Spite of the Repreſentations made by ſeveral *Pruſſian* Commiſſaries, ſent at different Times, for that Purpoſe, to *Vienna*, ſcarce had they concluded the late Treaty of *Verſailles*, but they raiſed this Duty to 60 per Cent.

Although this Proceeding is unfriendly, oppreſſive, and contrary to the Faith of Treaties; and though a Prince, more ambitious than the King, might find, in the Non-obſervance of a Treaty of Piece, guarantied by all the Powers of *Europe*, a Pretext for a lawful War; this Object, which becomes but a Trifle, when compared with the other Grievances, which ſubſiſt againſt the Court of *Vienna*, is paſſed lightly over.

To avoid all uſeleſs Declamations, it will be ſufficient to bring to Light the vaſt Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, whoſe dangerous Deſigns diſcover themſelves, as well as by their ſecret Negociations, as by their preſent Conduct.

Scarce had the Empire returned into the new Houſe of *Auſtria*, but thoſe ambitious Projects were renewed, which the Emperor, *Ferdinand* II, would have executed, had there not been a Cardinal *Richelieu*, Prime Miniſter of *France*, and a *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, both of them his Contemporaries, to oppoſe them.

In impoſing Servitude on the Princes of *Germany*; eſtabliſhing Deſpotiſm in the Empire; aboliſhing the Proteſtant Reli-

* The *Dutch* know how the Empreſs has executed the Barrier-Treaty.

gion,

gion, the Laws, the Government, and the Immunities, which that Republic of Princes and Sovereigns enjoy: The Court of *Vienna* found as Obſtacles in their Way, after the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *France*, Guarantee of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*; *Pruſſia*, whom all Sorts of Motives obliged not to ſuffer ſuch Enterpriſes; and laſtly, the Grand Signior, whoſe Diverſions in *Hungary* might overturn the beſt concerted Meaſures.

Theſe were ſo many Bulwarks, which it was neceſſary to undermine ſucceſſively. The Court of *Vienna* judged it neceſſary to begin with *Pruſſia*, becauſe, under Colour of reclaiming a Province, which they had yielded up to the King of *Pruſſia* by the Peace, they might divert the Eyes of the Public from thoſe more dangerous Deſigns, which they intended to conceal.

For this Purpoſe the Treaty of *Peterſburg* was concluded. The Court of *Vienna*, not content with a defenſive Alliance, againſt which no Objection could be made, laid a Scheme to embroil the Court of *Berlin* with that of *Peterſburg*, and to make a Treaty with the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* againſt the *Ottoman Porte*.

Both theſe Projects ſucceeded. The Treaty againſt the *Porte* was concluded; and, by ſparing neither Impoſtures nor Calumnies, the *Auſtrian* Miniſters brought about a Miſunderſtanding between the King and the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*; tho', in Reality, theſe two Courts had no Diſputes to diſcuſs. Their Plenipotentiaries were mutually recalled, in Order that, ſuch troubleſome Inſpectors being removed, the *Auſtrian* Miniſters might the more eaſily carry on their Impoſitions.

They armed *Ruſſia*, and induced them to make all thoſe warlike Demonſtrations on the Frontiers of *Pruſſia*, which we have ſeen renewed every Year, in the Hopes that Chance might furniſh an Occaſion of Rupture between the two Powers.

It was wiſhed for at *Vienna*, where they flattered themſelves, that they ſhould only appear in that War, as Auxiliaries of the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*. The Hopes of the *Auſtrian* Miniſters might have been eaſily accompliſhed; for there is but one Step from Preparations to Hoſtilities; and War would have been kindled, if the King had not, by a ſteady and moderate Conduct, carefully avoided every Occaſion, which might embroil him with the Court of *Ruſſia*; as one removes from a Fire, they mean to extinguiſh all combuſtible Matters, which would ſerve only to increaſe it.

Things were in this Situation, when the Affairs of *America* began

began to diſturb the Tranquillity of *Europe*. A general War anſwered the Purpoſe of the Court of *Vienna*, as it was neceſſary, that the great Powers ſhould be taken up with their own Intereſts, in Order that ſhe might bring her Deſigns to a happy Concluſion.

The Views of the Court of *Vienna* were unknown at *London*. The King of *England*, being engaged in a War with *France*, demanded of the Empreſs-Queen the Succours, which he thought he had a Right to expect from her good Faith and her Gratitude. He was perſuaded, that, after having laviſhed his Treaſures and his Troops, after having ſacrificed the Intereſts of his Kingdoms, and even expoſed his ſacred Perſon, to reinſtate that Princeſs in the Poſſeſſion of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportionable to the Service he had done her.

Great, therefore, muſt have been his Surpriſe, when he underſtood, that that Princeſs would not hear of furniſhing any Succours, unleſs *England* would enter into the Plot, which ſhe had formed againſt the King's Dominions and Poſſeſſions.

The King of *England*, whoſe Sentiments are too noble, and too generous, to adopt Schemes, which were incompatible with his good Faith, rejected all the Propoſitions which were made to him.—From that Time, he took Meaſures with the King, with whom he is united by the Ties of Blood; and theſe two Princes, in Order to avert the Storm, which threatened *Germany*, made the Convention of Neutrality ſigned at *London*.

The Tranquillity of *Germany* was too incompatible with the Deſigns of the Court of *Vienna*, for them to neglect any Method of fruſtrating the Meaſures taken for the Maintenance of it, by thoſe Princes, who had the Good of their Country at Heart. Intrigues were immediately renewed at *Peterſburg* with redoubled Application, and the *Auſtrian* Miniſters there formed a Plan tending to diſmember all the King's Poſſeſſions.

But this was not enough.—It was neceſſary alſo to put *France* out of the Queſtion, in Order to have their Hands intirely at Liberty in *Germany*; and this gave Riſe to the Treaty of *Verſailles*.

The King does not impute offenſive Views to the Court of *France*, in the Concluſion of this Alliance. His Majeſty does Juſtice to the Purity of the moſt Chriſtian King's Intentions; but he is ſorry he cannot ſay the ſame of the Court of *Vienna*, whoſe Conduct, ſince the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the Contrary.

From

From that Time Intrigues were redoubled in *France*; and as the End propoſed at *Vienna* tended to nothing leſs, than inſenſibly to bring on a Rupture between *France* and *Pruſſia*; no Kind of ſiniſter Methods, no malicious Inſinuations, no Devices, nor fallacious Subterfuges were ſpared, in Order to attain it.

In ſo critical a Juncture as this, when the Court of *Vienna* was at Work all over *Europe*, in ſtirring up Enemies againſt the King, in calumniating his Proceedings, and in giving bad Interpretations to the moſt innocent Things;—when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to ſeduce, and to lull aſleep, the ſeveral Powers, according as they judged it uſeful to their Deſigns;—when offenſive Meaſures are taken againſt the King;—when the Court of *Vienna* are amaſſing warlike Stores and Proviſions in *Moravia* and *Bohemia*; making powerful Armaments; and forming Camps of 80,000 men in their Dominions;—when Lines of *Hungarians* and *Croatians* are poſted along the Frontiers of *Sileſia*; and Camps are marking out on the King's Limits;—when Peace reſembles War, whilſt, at the ſame Time, the *Pruſſian* Troops were quiet, and there is not a ſingle Tent pitched:—The King thought, that it was Time to break Silence.

His Majeſty ordered M. *Klinggrafe*, his Plenipotentiary Miniſter at the Imperial Court, to demand of the Empreſs-Queen, whether all thoſe great Preparations of War, which were making on the Frontiers of *Sileſia*, were deſigned againſt the King, or what were the Intentions of her Imperial Majeſty?—The Empreſs-Queen anſwered in expreſs Terms: 'That, in the preſent Juncture, ſhe had found it neceſſary to make Armaments, as well for her own Defence, as for that of her Allies, and which did not tend to the Prejudice of any body.'

So vague an Anſwer, in ſo critical a Minute, required a more preciſe Explanation. Wherefore M. *Klinggrafe* received freſh Orders; and repreſented to the Empreſs: That, after the King had diſſembled as long as he thought conſiſtent with his Safety and his Glory, the bad Deſigns which were imputed to the Empreſs would not ſuffer him longer to diſguiſe any Thing; that he had Orders to inform her, That the King was acquainted with the offenſive Projects, which the two Courts had formed at *Peterſburg*; that he knew, they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly; the Empreſs-Queen with 80,000; the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* with 120,000 Men;

Men; that this Design, which was to have been put in Execution in the Spring of the Year, was deferred till next Spring, on Account of the *Russian* Troops wanting Recruits; their Fleets, Mariners; and *Livonia*, Corn to support them; that the King made the Empress Arbiter of Peace or War; that, if she desired Peace, he required of her a clear and formal Declaration, consisting of a positive Assurance, that she had no Intention to attack the King, either this Year or the next; but that he should look upon any ambiguous Answer, as a Declaration of War; and that he called Heaven to Witness, that the Empress alone would be guilty of the innocent Blood that should be spilt, and of the unhappy Consequences of War.

To so just and equitable a Demand was given an Answer, still more haughty, and less satisfactory, than the former; the Purport whereof is sufficient to convince the Public of the ill Intentions of the Court of *Vienna*.

This Answer contains in so many Words: — 'That his Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, had already been employed for some Time in all Kinds of the most considerable Preparations of War, and the most disquieting with Regard to the public Tranquillity, when, on the 26th of last Month, that Prince had thought fit to order Explanations to be demanded of her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, upon the military Dispositions which were making in her Dominions, and which had not been resolved upon till after all the Preparations which his *Prussian* Majesty had already made.

That these Facts were known to all *Europe*;

That her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, might, therefore, have declined giving Explanations upon Subjects which did require them; that, however, she had been pleased to do it, and to declare with her own Mouth to M. *Klinggrafe*, in the Audience she granted him on the 26th of *July*:

That the critical State of public Affairs made her look upon the Measures, which she was taking, as necessary for her Safety and that of her Allies; and that, in other Respects, they did not tend to the Prejudice of any one;

That her Majesty, the Empress-Queen, had undoubtedly a Right to form what Judgment she pleased, on the Circumstances of the Times; and that it belonged, likewise, to none but herself to estimate her Dangers;

That, besides, her Declaration was so clear, that she could never have imagined, that it could be thought otherwise;

That,

That, being accuſtomed to receive, as well as to practiſe, the Attentions which Sovereigns owe to each other; ſhe could not hear, without Aſtoniſhment and the juſteſt Senſibility, the Contents of the Memorial, preſented by M. *Klinggrafe*, the 20th Inſtant, an Account of which had been laid before her;

That this Memorial was ſuch, both as to the Matter and the Expreſſions, that her Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen, would find herſelf under a Neceſſity of tranſgreſſing the Bounds of that Moderation, which ſhe had preſcribed to herſelf, were ſhe to anſwer the Whole of its Contents. But yet, that, in Anſwer to it, ſhe was pleaſed, that M. *Klinggrafe* ſhould be further acquainted:

That the Informations, which had been given to his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, of an offenſive Alliance againſt him, between her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen, and her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, as alſo all the Circumſtances and pretended Stipulations of the ſaid Alliance, were abſolutely falſe and forged; and that no ſuch Treaty againſt his *Pruſſian* Majeſty did exiſt, or ever had exiſted;

That this Declaration would enable all *Europe* to judge, of what Weight and Quality the dreadful Events are, which M. *Klinggrafe*'s Memorial announces; and let them ſee, that, in all Events, they can never be imputed to her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen.'

Such is the ſecond Anſwer of the Court of *Vienna*.—A ſhort Recapitulation will ſhew the Inſufficiency and Incongruity of it.

The Facts, which that Court would have to be looked upon as known to all *Europe*, are ſo different from what they declare them to be, that this Article muſt be further cleared up.—Upon the *Ruſſian* Armaments in the Month of *June*, the King cauſed four Regiments to paſs into *Pomerania*; and his Majeſty gave Orders, that his Fortreſſes ſhould be put into a State of Defence; and this is what gave ſo great Umbrage to the Court af *Vienna*, that an Army of above 80,000 Men was ordered to aſſemble in *Bohemia* and *Moravia*.—If the Empreſs had detached Troops out of *Bohemia* into *Tuſcany*, would the King have had Room for Apprehenſions for *Sileſia*, and for aſſembling a numerous Army there? It is plain then, that the March of theſe four Regiments for *Pomerania* only ſerved the Court of *Vienna* as a Pretext to palliate her ill Intentions. Upon the News, that the *Auſtrian* Army was aſſembled in

Bohemia, the King ordered three Regiments of Foot, which had been in Quarters in *Weſtphalia*, towards *Halberſtadt*; and, to avoid every Thing that could give Umbrage to the Court of *Vienna*, he did not ſend a ſingle Regiment into *Sileſia*; the Troops remaining quiet in their Garriſons, without even Horſes, and the other Neceſſaries for an Army which is to encamp, or which has Deſigns of Invaſion. But the Court of *Vienna*, continuing, on one Hand, to hold the Language of Peace, and, on the other to take the moſt ſerious Meaſures for War; not content with all theſe Demonſtrations, cauſed another Camp to be marked out, near a Town named *Hotzenplotz*, ſituated on a Spot, belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the Fortreſſes of *Neiſſe* and *Coſel*; and moreover, her Army in *Bohemia* is preparing to occupy the Camp of *Jaromirs*, within four Miles of *Sileſia*. Upon all theſe Advices the King thought it Time to make the Diſpoſitions which his Safety and his Dignity required of him, and he gave Orders for his Army to provide themſelves with Horſes, and to be in Readineſs to march, that he might not lie at the Diſcretion of a Court ſo well-intentioned to his Intereſts as that of *Vienna*. If his Majeſty had any formed Deſign againſt the Empreſs, he might, with Eaſe, have put it in Execution two Months ſooner, without giving her Time to aſſemble ſuch ſtrong Armies. But the King was negociating, whilſt his Enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the Meaſures of the *Auſtrians*; ſo that this Article, which the Court of *Vienna* lays ſo much Streſs upon, ſerves only to ſet their ill Deſigns in a full Light.

Another Paſſage of their Anſwer which is equally inconcluſive, is, where Mention is made of that ſo clear Declaration which was given to M. *Klinggrafe*.—This Declaration, tho' called ſo clear, ſtill remains unintelligible. Who are the Allies of the Empreſs, that are threatened with War? Is it the Court of *France*? Or that of *Ruſſia*? Really, one muſt be ſtrangely blinded, to attribute to the King a Deſign of attacking either of thoſe Courts: And ſuch an Enterprize would ſurely require ſomething more than four Regiments being ſent into *Pomerania*. The Court of *Vienna* ſay, that they do not mean to attack any body; might they not as eaſily have ſaid, that they would not attack the King of *Pruſſia*, by Name?

M. *Klinggrafe*'s Memorial, the Subject-matter of which the Court of *Vienna* complains of, could not have appeared diſ-

agreeable, but to a Court which has no Mind to give their Neighbour Aſſurances of the Purity of their Intentions.

In Fine, the Article on which the Court of *Vienna* inſiſts the moſt in this Anſwer, is her Alliance with *Ruſſia*, the Stipulations of which, as they ſay, are abſolutely falſe and forged. It is eaſy for the *Auſtrian* Miniſters to deny this Convention; but, beſides the Facts that are publiſhed relating to it, there are Circumſtances which ſeem ſufficiently to indicate, at leaſt, a Concert.—In the Beginning of *June*, the *Ruſſian* Troops approached the Frontiers of *Pruſſia*.—An Army of 70,000 Men was formed in *Livonia*, at the ſame Time that they were preparing at *Vienna* to aſſemble a ſtrong Army in *Bohemia*, which was to appear there under the Name of an Army of Obſervation.—Towards the Middle of that Month, the *Ruſſian* Troops received Orders to return into their Quarters, and the *Auſtrian* Camps were put off 'till next Year.—Notwithſtanding all theſe Suſpicions and Indications, the King would have been glad to hear from the Court of *Vienna*, that they deny Projects which would do no Honour to their Moderation; if they had vouchſafed to add a Word of Anſwer to the Demand which had been made them.—The Point was, to give Aſſurances that they would not attack the King, either this Year or the next. This was the moſt eſſential Article of M. *Klinggrafe*'s Memorial; and it is preciſely to this, that no Manner of Anſwer is given. Does not this Silence ſufficiently ſhew what the Deſigns of the Court of *Vienna* tend to? And, indeed, the Contradiction between their Words and their Actions is but too viſible.—Let pacific Language on the one Hand, and numerous Armies on the Frontiers of *Sileſia* on the other; let a pretended Averſion to War, and, at the ſame Time, a Refuſal of thoſe poſitive Aſſurances the King thought he had a Right to demand, be conſidered; and then let it be aſked, which of the two wiſhes for War, the Power whoſe Armies are encamped on his Neighbour's Frontiers, or that whoſe Troops are quiet in their Quarters?

It is plain, then, by this haughty and diſdainful Anſwer, that the Court of *Vienna*, far from deſiring Peace, breathe nothing but War; and propoſe, by continual Artifices and Haughtineſs, to drive the King into it, in Order to have a Pretext for reclaiming the Aſſiſtance of their Allies; but it is not to be imagined, that thoſe Allies have promiſed Succours, to authorize the Injuſtice of ſuch Proceedings, and to hinder the King from preventing Deſigns which are but too evident;

ſince, by refuſing the Aſſurances which the King demanded, they ſhew plainly enough, that they are reſolved to diſturb the Peace and Tranquillity which *Germany* has hitherto enjoyed.

Altho' this Anſwer leaves no further Doubt about the Deſigns of the Empreſs-Queen; and altho' it lays the King under the Neceſſity of taking the only Part which is conſiſtent with his Honour and Glory; his Majeſty has been pleaſed ſtill to make one laſt Attempt to ſhake the Inflexibility of the Court of *Vienna:* And, in taking the neceſſary Meaſures for his Security, thought he ought not to neglect the only Means of preſerving Peace.—It is with this View, that M. *Klingrafe* has had Orders to declare a third Time, that, if the Empreſs would yet actually give a poſitive Aſſurance, that ſhe would not attack the King, by Name, either this Year or the next; in that Caſe, his Majeſty would directly withdraw his Troops, and would reſtore Things to the State wherein they ought to be.—But, this laſt Step having been as fruitleſs as the former ones; his Majeſty flatters himſelf, that, after having exhauſted all that could be expected from his Moderation, all *Europe* will render him the Juſtice which is his due; and will be convinced, that it is not the King, but the Court of *Vienna*, that would have War.

If the Empreſs ſincerely deſired Peace, as ſhe would have it believed, why did ſhe not explain herſelf in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option?—But an Anſwer which is equivocal, and ſuſceptible of any Interpretation; and a conſtant Refuſal to give the only Explanation that could ſatisfy the King, are, properly ſpeaking, Nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Projects of which ſhe is accuſed.—This Conduct, on the Part of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, gives the King no Certainty for the future.—On the contrary, his Majeſty, who has cloſely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negociations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Inſinuations which they throw out to all the Princes of *Europe*, where they are actually at Work to form Leagues againſt *Pruſſia*.—It is the Knowledge of theſe pernicious Deſigns which puts the King under the Neceſſity of preventing them.

It is certain, that the King does commence Hoſtilities.—But as this Term has been frequently confounded with Aggreſſion; and, as the Court of *Vienna* is always attentive and ready to miſrepreſent the Proceedings of *Pruſſia*; it is thought

neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the Meaning of theſe Words. By Aggreſſion is underſtood every act which is diametrically oppoſite to the Senſe of a Treaty of Peace. An offenſive League: —The ſtirring up of Enemies, and prompting them to make War upon another Power:—Deſigns of invading another Prince's Dominions: A ſudden Irruption:—All theſe different Circumſtances are ſo many Aggreſſions; altho' the laſt only can be properly called an Hoſtility.

Whoever prevents theſe Aggreſſions may commit Hoſtilities, but is not the Aggreſſor.—In the Succeſſion War, when the Troops of *Savoy* were in the *French* Army in *Lombardy*, the Duke of *Savoy* made a Treaty with the Emperor againſt *France*:—The *French* diſarmed theſe Troops, and carried the War into *Piedmont*:—It was, therefore, the Duke of *Savoy* who was the Aggreſſor; and the *French* who committed the firſt Hoſtilities.—The League of *Cambray* was an Aggreſſion: —If the *Venetians* had then prevented their Enemies, they would have committed the firſt Hoſtilities; but they would not have been the Aggreſſors.

Since, then, the Court of *Vienna* will break thro' Treaties, guarantied by all the Powers of *Europe*:—Since their Ambition wantonly overturns the moſt ſacred Bars to the Avarice of Mankind:—And ſince they want to open to themſelves a Way to Deſpotiſm over the *German* Empire;—And their vaſt Deſigns aim at nothing leſs than to overthrow that Republic of Princes which it is the Duty of Emperors to ſupport:—The King has reſolved generouſly to oppoſe the Enemies of his Country, and to prevent the fatal Conſequences of this wicked Project.

His Majeſty declares that the Liberties of the *Germanic* Body ſhall not be buried but in the ſame Grave with *Pruſſia*.—He calls Heaven to witneſs, that, having, to no Purpoſe, employed the moſt proper Means to preſerve his own Dominions, and all *Germany*, from the Calamities of War, with which they were threatened; he is forced to take up Arms, to diſſipate a Conſpiracy formed againſt his Poſſeſſions and his Crown; after having tried every Method of Reconciliation, even ſo far as to leave the Empreſs Arbiter of Peace or War.

If his Majeſty departs from his uſual Moderation, it is only becauſe it ceaſes to be a Virtue, when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake.

A MEMORIAL *presented to their* High Mightinesses *the* STATES-GENERAL, *by his Majesty the King of* POLAND's *Resident at the* Hague, *concerning the* Prussian *Invasion into the Electorate of* Saxony.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE Invasion of the Electorate of *Saxony*, by the *Prussian* Troops, is one of those Attacks against the Law of Nations, which, from the great Respect due to it, demands the Assistance of every Power interested in the Preservation of its own Liberty and Independency.

The King, my august Master, has seen his hereditary Dominions invaded in a Time of the profoundest Peace; altho' his Majesty avoided with the greatest Care every Measure that might possibly give the least Umbrage to his Neighbours.

From the first Glimpse of a Misunderstanding between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Berlin*, his Majesty expressly enjoined his Ministers at all the Courts of *Europe* to declare, that it was his firm Resolution, in the present Conjuncture of Affairs, to observe the strictest Neutrality.

A plain Recapitulation of the Facts alone will be sufficient to demonstrate to your High Mightinesses the Outrages that have been committed in the hereditary Dominions of the King, and how much it imports all the Powers of *Europe* to stop a Torrent, by which even they themselves may be carried headlong.

From the Account I gave the King, my Master, of the first Impressions which the King of *Prussia*'s hostile Entry into the Electorate of *Saxony* had made upon the People in your High Mightinesses Dominions, his Majesty became highly sensible of that ancient and constant Friendship which has subsisted between him and your Republic.

To represent to you, High and Mighty Lords, a State, free, tranquil, and neuter, invaded by an Enemy who disguises himself under a Mask of Friendship, who, without alledging the least Complaint, or any Pretension whatsoever, but founding himself solely on his Conveniency, makes himself Master, by armed Force, of all the Towns, and even of the Capital; dismantles Places, such as *Wittemberg*; fortifies others, such as *Torgau*; this is but a feeble Sketch of the Oppressions under which the faithful Subjects of his Majesty groan; the Burghers dis-

diſarmed, the Magiſtrates carried off to ſerve as Hoſtages for the unjuſt and enormous Contributions of Proviſions and Forage, the public Coffers ſeized, the Revenues of the Electorate confiſcated, the Arſenals of *Dreſden*, of *Leipſic*, of *Weiſſenfels*, and of *Zeitz* broke open, the Artillery and the Arms plundered and tranſported to *Magdeburg*; all theſe Proceedings were nothing but Preliminaries to the unheard-of Treatment which was reſerved for a Queen, whoſe Virtues ought to have commanded Reſpect even from her Enemies. It is from the ſacred Hands of that auguſt Princeſs, that the Archives of the State were forced away by Menaces and Violence, notwithſtanding the Security which her Majeſty might promiſe herſelf under the Protection of all Laws, human and divine, and notwithſtanding the reiterated Aſſurances given to her in the Name of the King of *Pruſſia*, that not only her Perſon and Reſidence ſhould be abſolutely ſafe, but that even the *Pruſſian* Garriſon ſhould be under her Orders.

This auguſt and tender Mother of her faithful Subjects, who, to make a Sacrifice of herſelf to the Happineſs of the *Saxons*, had remained at *Dreſden*, expected in the Midſt of Tumult to govern in Security the States of her auguſt Conſort, who, prompted by Cares equally important, had haſted away to head his Army, to defend his injured Honour, and give to the Zeal and Love of his People what they had Ground to expect from the Valour and Firmneſs of ſo magnanimous a Prince. This Princeſs has ſeen the Activity of the Privy Council aboliſhed, and, inſtead of the lawful Government, an arbitrary Directory ſubſtituted, which acknowledges no other Law but its own Will.

Such are, High and Mighty Lords, the firſt Exploits of a Prince, who declares that he undertakes the War ſolely to defend the Liberty of the *Germanic* Body, and to protect the Proteſtant Religion, to which he gives a Stroke the more dreadful, as he begins with Cruſhing that very State *to which that Religion owes its Eſtabliſhment, and the Preſervation of its moſt valuable Rights*, when, at the ſame Time, he breaks through the moſt reſpectable Laws, which conſtitute the Union of the *Germanic* Body, under the Pretext of a Defence, of which the Empire at preſent ſtands in no Need, except againſt himſelf.

A ſolemn Treaty of Neutrality, which his Majeſty offered, nay every Security, that was compatible with his Sovereignty, were not ſufficient to ſtop the Projects formed to invade and

cruſh *Saxony* The King, retired within his Camp, could have no Occaſion for any other Argument but his own Honour, and the Affection of his People, for inducing him to reject (as indeed they deſerved) the unprecedented Propoſals, which had been made to him, *To yield up the Command of his Army, and the Government of his Dominions, to the King of* Pruſſia, *during the preſent War.*

The Cauſe of *Saxony* is a common Cauſe to all the Powers of *Europe*, as her Fate foretels them what they muſt expect to undergo, when the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, are no more to be reſpected.

Your High Mightineſſes will ſee by the annexed Copy of the Declaration, which the King has cauſed to be publiſhed in his Camp, that the King of *Pruſſia*, while he proteſts not to have entered *Saxony* but as a Friend, inſiſts on no leſs than the intire Sacrifice of that Electorate; that theſe enormous Pretenſions have obliged his Majeſty to declare to that Prince, that he is reſolved to defend his juſt Cauſe to the laſt Drop of his Blood, rather than accept of Conditions ſo infamous and ſo injurious to his Glory.

By the ſecond annexed Copy, your High Mightineſſes will obſerve, that the ſo ſtiled *Pruſſian* Directory, in the Declaration of Motives, publiſhed under the Noſe of a Prince to whom Friendſhip is pretended, think it ſuperfluous to alledge even any Pretext, to colour the Uſurpation of his Majeſty's Territories and Revenues.

In theſe Circumſtances the King promiſes himſelf, that all States to whom Honour is dear, and in particular your High Mightineſſes, who in all Times have been ſo jealous of your Liberty and Independency, will give his Majeſty, by employing their good Offices, and by other more efficacious Means, thoſe Succours which every State, for its own Intereſt, owes to another that is unjuſtly oppreſſed, even although not bound by any Treaty.

Signed,

At the *Hague*,
Sept, 29, 1756.

KAUDERBACH.

To this MEMORIAL, *M.* de Hellen, *his* PRUSSIAN *Majeſty's Miniſter at the* Hague, *preſented the following Anſwer to their* High Mightineſſes.

THE King, my Maſter, could not but be very ſenſibly affected to hear of the Efforts made by the *Saxon* Reſident, in a Memorial preſented on the 29th of laſt Month, to prepoſſeſs your High Mightineſſes againſt the Step which his Majeſty has been obliged to take with Regard to the Court of *Dreſden*; by repreſenting it in falſe Colours, and by artfully exaggerating every Circumſtance of what has paſſed upon that Occaſion. His Majeſty, who has ever been ſollicitous of preſerving the Friendſhip and Confidence of your High Mightineſſes, and of leaving you no Doubt with Regard to the Juſtice of his Actions; has given me expreſs Orders, not to loſe a Moment in obviating the bad Impreſſions which it has been endeavoured to give you; and, for this Purpoſe, to lay, briefly, before you, the juſt Motives, which have directed all his Majeſty's Steps in this Affair; till ſuch Time, as he ſhall have Leiſure to unveil to all *Europe* the equally unjuſt and dangerous Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards him.

That Court muſt, with an ill Grace, urge againſt the King the reſpectable Laws of Nations, which they themſelves have been the firſt to violate towards his Majeſty. The Public is already in Part, and ſhall be, more fully, appriſed, of the dangerous Deſigns, which the Court of *Vienna* has formed againſt the King, my Maſter; and which tend to nothing leſs, than the Diſpoſſeſſing him of *Sileſia*, and even the Deſtruction of his whole Power. The Court of *Saxony* has adopted every Part of this Plan; but, by Conſent of the principal Parties, they have been allowed this Reſervation, that *Saxony* ſhould not appear in it, till the King's Forces ſhould be ſo weakened, or divided, that they might then pull off the Maſk with Impunity. That Court has even gone ſo far, as to negotiate with the Court of *Vienna* an Eventual Partition of his Majeſty's Dominions; and to ſtipulate, for their Share, the Dutchies of *Magdeburg* and *Croſſen*, with the Circles of *Zullichau*, *Cottbus*, and *Schwibus*.

Until an Opportunity ſhould offer of executing theſe vaſt Projects, the *Saxon* Miniſters have played off, in all the Courts of *Europe*, every Engine of unwarrantable Politics, in Order to prepare the Way to the Execution of their Plan. They have

have endeavoured to give an odious Turn to all the King's moſt innocent Actions; and have ſpared neither malicious Inſinuations, nor even the moſt atrocious Calumnies, in Order to alienate all the World from his Majeſty, and to raiſe up Enemies againſt him every-where. Theſe are Facts, which ſhall ſoon be laid before the Public, with the moſt authentic Proofs.

The great Preparations of the Court of *Vienna*, joined to other Appearances, which betrayed the approaching Execution of that Court's vaſt Deſigns, having obliged his Majeſty to prevent them; he was well informed, that the Court of *Saxony* intended to let its Troops freely paſs, and afterwards to wait Events, in Order to avail themſelves of them, either by joining his Enemies, or by making a Diverſion in his Dominions. It can now be proved, that this Intelligence, which is in other Things ſo conformable to the known Syſtem of the Court of *Saxony*, was not deſtitute of Foundation.

Such being the Diſpoſitions of that Court, and his Majeſty ſeeing himſelf threatened on all Sides by the Court of *Vienna* and its Allies; he could not avoid having Recourſe to the only Means, which were left him, to prevent inevitable Ruin, by putting it out of the Power of the Court of *Saxony*, till a future Peace, to increaſe the Number of his Enemies. All Laws, both divine and human, and the Court of *Dreſden*'s own Conduct, authoriſe ſuch a Step; and the whole impartial World muſt acknowledge, that his Majeſty could not abandon himſelf to the Diſcretion of a ſecret Enemy, who was the more dangerous, by his waiting for the firſt favourable Opportunity to ſtrike a fatal Blow in the Heart of his Dominions, when naked and defenceleſs.

Such preſſing Circumſtances; the Experience of paſt Times; and the Way of thinking peculiar to the *Saxon* Miniſtry; did not permit the King to truſt to Propoſals of a Neutrality, which would undoubtedly have been evaded, as ſoon as it could be done with any Security; and which, beſides, was perfectly conformable to the dangerous Syſtem of an apparent Neutrality, adopted by the Court of *Saxony*, with the ſecret Conſent of that of *Vienna*.

All the Meaſures, which his Majeſty has purſued in *Saxony*, and which they endeavour to repreſent in ſuch odious Colours, are but the neceſſary Conſequences of the firſt Reſolution, which he was forced to take, for his own Preſervation; and he has done nothing but deprived the Court of *Saxony* of the Means of

hurting

hurting him. This, however, has been done with all the Moderation, which the Circumſtances could admit of. The Country enjoys all the Security, and all the Tranquillity, it could expect in the very Midſt of Peace; the King's Troops obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline; and there are no more of them left in *Saxony*, than what are neceſſary to obſerve the Camp of his *Poliſh* Majeſty. All the Reſpect is ſhewn to her Majeſty the Queen of *Poland*, which is due to her Rank; and it was only by the moſt ſuitable Repreſentations, that ſhe was prevailed upon to ſuffer ſome Papers to be taken out of the State-Paper Office at *Dreſden*, (without the other Archives being touched) of which the King already had Copies, and thought it neceſſary, in Order to aſcertain the dangerous Deſigns of the *Saxon* Miniſters againſt him, to ſecure the Originals, the Exiſtence and Reality of which might otherwiſe have been denied.

The King is extremely ſorry, that he has been forced to take Steps ſo diſagreeable to his Majeſty the King of *Poland*. The Eſteem and perſonal Friendſhip of his Majeſty for that Prince are ſtill the ſame; but he could not ſacrifice to thoſe Sentiments the Safety of all his Dominions; and it is to the pernicious Counſels of ill-intentioned Perſons, to whom his *Poliſh* Majeſty gives himſelf up with too much Confidence, and without Reſerve, and to them only, that he muſt impute his Misfortunes.

In his Majeſty's preſent critical Situation, he could liſten to no other Conſideration, but that eſſential Duty, which binds him to the Happineſs of his People. Every Man has a Right to prevent the Miſchief with which he is threatened, and to retort it upon its Author. Neither the Conſtitution nor the Laws of the Empire can obſtruct the Exertion of a Right, ſo ſuperior to all others, as that of Self-Preſervation and Self-Defence; eſpecially when the Depoſitary of thoſe Laws is ſo cloſely united to the Enemy, as manifeſtly to abuſe his Power in her Favour.

The Union of the *Germanic* Body can have nothing to fear from a Prince, who is ſo greatly concerned in its Preſervation; and all thoſe who have the ſame Intereſt as his Majeſty, to ſupport the Liberties of *Germany*, and the Proteſtant Cauſe, muſt wiſh Succeſs to his Arms; ſince it is certain, that the Oppreſſion of one of the moſt powerful Princes of the *Germanic* Body, and of the Proteſtant Communion, would neceſſarily be followed with the total Deſtruction of the one and

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the other: Whereas that Country, which boaſts of having given Birth to the Proteſtant Religion, would be but a weak Bulwark for its Security, whilſt it is already but too much affected by the Direction of Affairs relating to its Intereſt at the Diet of the Empire, being in the Hands of a Prince of another Communion.

This being the true State of the preſent Criſis, the King, my Maſter, promiſes himſelf, from your High Mightineſſes Friendſhip and ſuperior Wiſdom, that you will acknowledge the Juſtice of the Meaſures, which his Majeſty has been forced to take; and that, inſtead of liſtening to the malicious Inſinuations of his Enemies, you will rather uſe your good Offices towards inſpiring Moderation into thoſe Powers, who ſeem to have ſworn Ruin to a Country, the Fate whereof ought not to be indifferent to your Republic.

Hague, October 15, 1756.

His Prussian *Majeſty's Anſwer to the* Imperial *Decree of Commiſſion, at the Diet of* Ratisbon; *and to that of the* Aulic *Council of the Empire.*

HIS Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* could not, without the greateſt Surprize and Indignation, hear that the Commiſſaries of his Imperial Majeſty, at the illuſtrious Diet of *Ratiſbon*, had, on the 20th of *September* laſt, preſented to the Dicature a Commiſſorial Decree of the Emperor, founded upon the Concluſions of the Aulic Council of the Empire, and conceived in very harſh Terms, upon the Entrance of the *Pruſſian* Troops into the Electorate of *Saxony*, and the other Meaſures which his Majeſty found abſolutely neceſſary to be purſued, in Order to put himſelf in a Poſture of Defence, and defeat the dangerous Deſigns which, for ſeveral Years, the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* has been forming againſt him, and which were on the very Point of being put in Execution. A curſory Reading of this Decree is ſufficient to convince every one, that its principal Object is to incite all the other Members of the Empire to take up Arms againſt the King of *Pruſſia*; and its Intention that of obliging them to make a common Cauſe againſt him. They uſurp to themſelves a Right of recalling all his Troops, and of diſcharging them from their Oath of Fidelity.

Their Animoſity is carried to ſuch a Heighth, that they would

would pass Sentence upon the King of *Prussia* himself, as a Prince who has been guilty of the greatest Crimes; and, in some Measure, would have him declared an Enemy to the Empire.

However cruel and unparallelled such a Proceeding may be, the King cannot reproach himself with having given the least Occasion for it. The Public has already been sufficiently informed of the * Reasons which, though contrary to his Inclination, have laid the King under a Necessity of preventing the Danger with which he was threatened on the Part of the Empress-Queen, and to provide for his own Security.

The Motives, published by his Majesty's Orders, abundantly shew the indefatigable Pains taken by the Court of *Vienna*, ever since the Peace of *Dresden*, to involve the King in a new War; the odious Insinuations made Use of to draw other Courts into the same Design; the secret Springs they have put in Motion, to induce them to engage in Schemes that tended to the Ruin and Oppression of his Majesty. They will also shew, further, how the Court of *Vienna*, embracing the Opportunity of the Troubles which have arisen in *America*, took the Advantage of entering into a strict Alliance with one of the most powerful Princes in *Europe*; and began immediately to make warlike Preparations, which were carried on with greater Vigour every Day, upon the Frontiers of the *Prussian* Provinces; and even at a Time when not one of the King's Regiments had moved from its Quarters; nor had his Majesty the least Thoughts of any Preparations for making a Campaign. The King, on the contrary, has given, upon this Occasion, the most convincing Proofs of his Desire to maintain Peace and Tranquillity. He has requested, at three different Times, and in the strongest Terms, that the Empress-Queen would be pleased to explain herself, in a positive and satisfactory Manner, upon the Armaments which were carried on with so much Vigour. The vague and ambiguous Answer which the Minister of his *Prussian* Majesty received, especially that profound Silence which was affectedly kept, in Regard to the Article which would have contributed, more than all the rest, to the King's Tranquillity, and which, for that Reason, was pressed the most earnestly; namely, an Assurance

* See the first Piece, intitled, *The Motives which have obliged his Majesty, the King of* Prussia, *to prevent the Designs of the Court of* Vienna.

that

that he ſhould not be attacked, by the Court of *Vienna*, either during the preſent, or in the Courſe of the next Year. All this, which could be conſidered in no other Light than that of a formal Refuſal, muſt neceſſarily ſerve as a Warning to the King, and convince him more and more of the Certainty, as well as Proximity, of the Storm preparing againſt him. In this Situation of Things, it muſt be granted, that his Majeſty's only Reſource was thoſe Forces which God has given him for the Defence of his Perſon, his Dominions, and his Subjects; in a ſure Confidence that the Almighty will bleſs his Arms, and crown his juſt Enterpriſes with a favourable Succeſs; the ſole and only Object of which is, a lawful Defence of himſelf, and the Safety of his Country.

The pernicious Deſigns which the Court of *Saxony* had for a long Time been concerting, with that of *Vienna*, againſt the King, the Execution of which they have conſtantly kept in View, are likewiſe the ſole Reaſon which has obliged his Majeſty to march his Troops into *Saxony*, and by that Means protect his own Dominions, which were threatened with the greateſt Calamities. Several authentic Pieces, which accidentally fell into the King's Hands ſome Time ago, ſufficiently convinced him that the Court of *Dreſden*, full of Animoſity and bad Intentions, had taken a firm Reſolution of contributing, to the utmoſt of its Power, and by all imaginable Methods, to the entire Ruin of his Majeſty and his Dominions; and never to deſiſt till they had executed their Intentions. By Virtue of a Treaty of Partition, which had been concluded a little before the Peace of *Dreſden*, and was almoſt intirely founded on the Diſmembering of his Majeſty's Dominions, *Sileſia* and the county of *Glatz* were to have been violently taken from him, though they had juſt been ceded to his Majeſty in the moſt ſolemn Manner. The Court of *Saxony* had promiſed, on this Occaſion, to employ the greateſt Part of her Forces. Jealous of the Increaſe and flouriſhing State of the Royal and Electoral Houſe of *Brandenburg*, they laboured ſecretly, indeed, but without Intermiſſion, to tarniſh its Luſtre, and reduce it even to a lower Condition than it was in the laſt Century.

Nor did they forget their own Intereſt in the abovementioned Diviſion; for they ſtipulated, for their own Share, the greateſt Part of the ancient Provinces, which the glorious Anceſtors of his Majeſty had acquired by the important Services they had rendered to their Country, and to the Empire, in gene-

generouſly ſacrificing to them their Lives and Fortunes; Provinces, the Poſſeſſion of which is guarantied to the Houſe of *Brandenburg* for ever by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The Treaty of *Dreſden*, which defeated theſe pernicious Schemes, was hardly concluded, before the Court of *Saxony* eagerly embraced the firſt favourable Opportunity to bring again on the Carpet this ſame Partition-Treaty, whoſe Tendency was nothing leſs than the intire Ruin of his Majeſty. Some Courts they found which did not ſeem abſolutely averſe to this, and there they immediately reſumed their ſecret Negociations; ſparing neither Intrigue nor Machination to attain their Ends. The Court of *Saxony* was not contented with this; they were deſirous of engaging ſome others, of the principal Powers of *Europe*, to favour their Projects. They painted all the King's Actions in the blackeſt Colours, without excepting the moſt innocent of them; nothing, that could alienate them from his Majeſty, or incenſe and provoke them to declare againſt him, was forgot: In a Word, though deſirous of concealing themſelves, they ſtill continued ſounding the Alarm, and turning themſelves a thouſand Ways to ſtir up freſh Enemies againſt the King; as the Public ſhall ſoon be convinced by unexceptionable Evidence, which is intended to be laid before them. And, laſtly, the King was further informed, by good Hands, that the Court of *Saxony* did indeed intend to let the *Pruſſian* Army paſs quietly through their Country, but at the ſame Time propoſed, as ſoon as his Majeſty's Troops ſhould have entered *Sileſia* or *Bohemia*, to march their Army into the Heart of the King's Dominions, and to make ſure, beforehand, of thoſe Countries which they had choſen for their Share of the Spoil. In ſuch an Exigency, let any Man conſider the King's Caſe as his own. Would he not have drawn upon himſelf an eternal Reproach, in the Opinion of all knowing and impartial Judges? Would he not have rendered himſelf accountable to all his Poſterity, had he neglected to uſe every Expedient that Laws, divine or human, have put in his Power, to prevent, before it was too late, thoſe Deſigns, whoſe immediate Tendency was to deprive him of the greateſt Part of his Dominions, and to plunge him into abſolute Deſtruction? Can a Court, conſcious of having formed Plans of ſo miſchievous a Nature, eſpecially in the preſent Juncture of Affairs, when the King is threatened, on all Sides, by the ſuperior Forces of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and its Allies, have the leaſt Right to complain of being, for a Time, and till a laſt-

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ing Peace can be ſettled, diſabled from hurting his Majeſty; from increaſing the Number of his Enemies; and from giving him, in the very Heart of his Dominions, the moſt grievous and the moſt mortal of all Blows, from which whole Ages would not, perhaps, have been ſufficient to have recovered his Royal Houſe?

Can it, with the leaſt Shadow of Juſtice, be pretended, that the King, who holds from Providence Forces ſufficient to divert a Storm, ready to burſt upon his Head, ſhould continue inactive: That he ſhould wait the Approach of Miſchief preparing for him, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance; and view, with Tranquillity, an Invaſion, which would have proved the total Ruin of his Dominions? The King, who ought to be the Father of his People, would not only have offended even God himſelf, by abandoning them, but alſo have expoſed himſelf to the juſt Reproaches of his Royal Houſe, and of all his Succeſſors, as their Situation would have been a melancholy Monument of his Indolence. The Condition of the King, who is, at the ſame Time, one of the principal Electors, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Members of the Empire, would be worſe than that of the meaneſt Individual, were he not at Liberty to oppoſe the wicked Deſigns of his Enemies, open or concealed; and, as far as his Power will permit, to fruſtrate their Deſigns; and were he, on the contrary, to fall a Sacrifice, without the leaſt Reſiſtance, to the Vengeance and Ambition of thoſe who have conſpired his Ruin. The King compaſſionates in the moſt ſenſible Manner the Fate of the King of *Poland*. The Sentiments of Eſteem and Friendſhip, which he has for the Perſon of that Prince, will never ſuffer the leaſt Alteration; but that the King ſhould ſacrifice, to this Friendſhip, his own Perſon and Dominions, is what no one can pretend, with the leaſt Appearance of Juſtice; and ſince this Prince thinks proper, as is well known, to liſten to the dangerous Inſinuations of certain Perſons, and to give himſelf up implicitly to their Counſels, he muſt alſo impute to none, but himſelf, the ſad Inconveniences and great Damage, which reſult from thence, both to his Perſon and Dominions. The King has done nothing upon this Occaſion, but what all Laws, divine and human, permit to every Individual; namely, to take juſt Meaſures for his Defence and Preſervation. If his Majeſty has been obliged to make in *Saxony* certain Diſpoſitions which the Court of *Dreſden* repreſents in a very falſe Light, and paints in the moſt

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odious Colours; the Truth however is, that he has on this Occaſion proceeded with all the Moderation imaginable, and that Care has conſtantly been taken to ſpare the Country, as far as the preſſing and dangerous Circumſtances, attending his Majeſty's Situation, would permit. The King aſſured the Public of it, by the Declaration which appeared the Moment that his Troops entered *Saxony*; and his Majeſty will hereafter make it appear, that he has really at Heart, not the Ruin, but the Preſervation of *Saxony*.

All the Meaſures, that the King has taken for his Defence and Security, being then the moſt innocent and lawful; his Majeſty could not ſee, without the moſt juſt Indignation, the Imperial Decree abovementioned, where he is treated in the moſt indecent Manner in the World. It will be difficult to find, in the moſt ancient Annals, a ſingle Inſtance, where a crowned Head, and one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Electors of the Empire, has been ſpoken of in a Manner ſo unfriendly and ſlighting; and where the Reſpect, that is due to him, has been forgotten to ſuch an amazing Degree. But whatever is moſt ſacred among Nations, ceaſes to be ſo with the Aulic Council, provided it can but vent its Gall, and ſatisfy the Spirit of Animoſity and Revenge, it is filled with, againſt thoſe who do not ſubmit implicitly to all its Deciſions. It carries the Fury, with which it is animated ſo far, as to ſend avocatorial Letters to all the King's Subjects; and dares, by its own Authority, to diſcharge them from the Oath of Fidelity, which they have taken to their Sovereign. The King poſſeſſes, in that Quality, a Kingdom, and ſeveral other Provinces, which do not, in any Manner, depend upon the Empire. In confounding theſe Countries with thoſe which are really held from the Empire, the Aulic Council gives a freſh and very flagrant Proof of its tyrannical Spirit, and of the dangerous Views it entertains. It acts contrary to the moſt ſolemn and fundamental Laws of the Empire, and particularly to the Capitulation which the Emperor has ſworn to, at the Time of his Election, to ſecure the Liberty and Privileges of the States. It expreſly ſays, that Things ſhall not be carried to ſuch rigorous Extremities, without the Knowledge, and unanimous Conſent, of all the Electors, Princes, and other States of the Empire. Should ſuch deſpotic Proceedings of the Aulic Council be connived at, what would become of the Liberties and Prerogatives of the States of the Empire, purchaſed at the Expence of their Blood and Treaſures? It is the

Aulic Council itſelf, that endeavours to kindle the Flame of Sedition in the Empire, by attempting to raiſe up againſt the King the Electors, his Collegues, together with all the other Members of the *Germanic* Body. This however does not give the King any Uneaſineſs, becauſe he can equally depend upon the Affection and Fidelity of his Subjects. As a King, he certainly will not ſuffer any body to preſcribe Laws to him; and, as Elector, he will never depart from thoſe Obligations, which bind him as well to the Head of the Empire, as to the other Members of that reſpectable Body: But he will demand, in his Turn, that his juſt Rights be reſpected, and that he be not treated, as he has lately been, affectedly, and almoſt in every Inſtance, in a Manner which carries with it the moſt evident Partiality, and moſt atrocious Injuſtice.

In his preſent Circumſtances, the King has not even the leaſt Diſpute, either with the Head of the Empire, or with the Empire in general. If any of the principal Members of this Body have conſpired againſt his Majeſty, no reaſonable Man, who has his own Safety at Heart, can blame the King for having employed thoſe Forces, which God has intruſted him with, for his Defence and Security. The Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* did not in the leaſt ſcruple to make her Troops act againſt the Emperor, *Charles* VII, of glorious Memory, in his Quality of Head of the Empire. The Court of *Vienna* even complained bitterly at that Time of the Diſpoſitions made by the Emperor to reſiſt her, and at which ſhe was extremely offended. Inſtead of that, the Point in Queſtion, at preſent, is, only a Diſpute between two very diſtinguiſhed Members of the Empire: So that what appeared juſt to the Empreſs, during the laſt War, and in the Differences which ſhe had with the *Bavarian* and *Palatine* Courts, and other States of the Empire, is, and will be juſt, with much more Reaſon, as Affairs are now circumſtanced, and in his Majeſty's preſent Situation; unleſs the Aulic Council is deſirous of baniſhing all Juſtice from the Earth.

The King has given an undoubted Proof of the Purity of his Intentions, and of his ardent Deſire to preſerve the Peace in *Germany*, by the Treaty of Neutrality, which he concluded, at the Beginning of the preſent Year, with the King of *Great-Britain*. The Members of the *Germanic* Body have, in general, applauded that Convention; nor was it hardly poſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe. But this Treaty, the Views of which were ſo innocent, having no other Object but the common

Good of *Germany*, ſeems to have been preciſely the Period and fatal Source of that violent Hatred and implacable Animoſity, which have induced the Court of *Vienna* to attempt every Thing for the Ruin of his Majeſty.

The King's Satisfaction would have been very great, (he dares to proteſt it moſt ſincerely in the Face of the whole World;) if the Empreſs-Queen had been pleaſed to give him, in two Words only, the Aſſurance he ſo earneſtly deſired; namely, That he ſhould not be attacked either during the preſent Year, or in the Courſe of the next. But this important Article having been paſt over, in Silence, in the Anſwers of the Court of *Vienna*; and the Demand of his Majeſty, however juſt, having conſequently been refuſed; the King, who could no longer reaſonably doubt of the Truth and Certainty of all that was contriving for his Deſtruction, found himſelf obliged to employ, without any Delay, all the moſt effectual Means, his Prudence could ſuggeſt, for the Defence and Preſervation of his Dominions. This is the great, nay, the only Deſign of his Majeſty; namely, To procure, for the future, a full and abſolute Security to his Dominions. Having no other View, but this, he will with Joy conſent to a ſpeedy Peace, provided it be ſolid and laſting; and, in that Caſe, his Majeſty will, without one Moment's Delay, reſtore every Thing in *Saxony* upon the ancient Footing; and punctually perform all he has promiſed by the Declaration, which appeared upon the Entrance of the *Pruſſians* into *Saxony*.

The King's Intentions being ſuch as have been above repreſented, his Majeſty firmly truſts, that the Electors, and other Members of the Empire, will not ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon, either by that odious Decree of Commiſſion; juſt refuted, or by the Repreſentations which *de Ponickau*, the *Saxon* Miniſter, preſented, on the 23d of *September* laſt, to the general Diet of the Empire. Theſe two Pieces agree in this, that they are both full of Exaggerations and ſuppoſitious Facts. They talk of Exceſſes committed by the *Pruſſians*; they complain of Violences offered to the *Saxon* Subjects; they are accuſed of having obſtructed the Freedom of Commerce; all which are manifeſt Impoſitions; for it is evident, that the King's Troops obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline in the Electorate of *Saxony*. His Majeſty does not doubt, but that the States of the Empire will not ſuffer themſelves to be prejudiced by ſuch groundleſs Inſinuations, but eaſily diſcover the concealed Intention of all theſe Practices, which is only to

weaken the King, and even to oppreſs him, if poſſible. If the *German* Empire was to loſe, in the King's Perſon, the moſt powerful Proteſtant Prince, and the firmeſt Support of the Liberty of *Germany*, that Project would be revived which occaſioned the 30 Years War: They would then more eaſily enſlave the *German* Empire, and trample under Foot all the Laws, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, which the States of the Empire have purchaſed with their Lives and Fortunes.

From all theſe Reaſons, the King entertains a juſt and firm Confidence, that the illuſtrious States of the Empire, animated with a real Love for their Country, will deteſt theſe violent Attempts, which, being now levelled ſolely at the King of *Pruſſia*, may turn, one Time or other, to their own Ruin; that, ſeeing, in what paſſes before their Eyes, an Inſtance of what may one Day be their own Caſe, they will aſſiſt the King, and avert the Danger which threatens him: And his Majeſty, on his Part, promiſes them, upon all Occaſions, an effectual Aſſiſtance for Maintaining their Liberty, and every Right lawfully acquired, which the Aulic Council of the Empire but too often tramples under Foot.

As to the reſt, the King cannot diſpenſe with himſelf from proteſting here, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn Manner, againſt every Thing contained in the Commiſſorial Decree abovementioned, that is injurious to his Perſon. His Majeſty reſerves in the ſame Manner, to himſelf, his Rights and Liberties, as well as the juſt Satisfaction which a crowned Head, and a diſtinguiſhed Elector of the Empire, is intitled to demand, according to the Law of Nations, and the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire, from a Council, which has ſhewn ſo little Regard for his Dignity, at the Diet of *Ratiſbon*.

A MEMORIAL *in Vindication of the King of* PRUSSIA'*s Conduct, from the falſe Imputations of the Court of* SAXONY.

THE juſt Motives, that have obliged the King to poſſeſs himſelf of the Electoral Dominions of the King of *Poland*, during the preſent Troubles, are not of ſuch a Nature, that there ſhould be any Fear of ſhewing them in their full Light, or any Need of concealing them from the Eyes of the Public. His Majeſty, from his Regard for a Prince he did not

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intend to treat as his Enemy, only hinted theſe Motives in the Declaration he publiſhed, upon his Entrance into *Saxony*. He flattered himſelf, that, calling to Remembrance what had paſt in former Times, and by manifeſting his Apprehenſions for the future, the Court of *Saxony* would of itſelf perceive, that his Majeſty muſt have been well informed of their ſecret Practices, and dangerous Deſigns; and conſequently, that they would take the wiſeſt Part, and be ſo far from oppoſing his Meaſures, that they would rather endeavour to concur with him in carrying them into Execution. But the Reſiſtance of that Court; the falſe Colours under which they have laboured to repreſent the King's Conduct; the Calumnies and Impoſitions ſo boldy aſſerted concerning him, by their Miniſters; have laid his Majeſty under the Neceſſity of entering into Details, he would willingly have ſuppreſſed; and of manifeſting to all *Europe*, that he has been forced to take this Part, and has not done any thing upon this Occaſion, but what ſound Politics, Reaſon, and even Juſtice itſelf, preſcribed.

This is not the firſt Time, that the Court of *Saxony* have formed Deſigns againſt the Intereſts of the King. Their Conduct during the War of 1744 furniſhed a very concluſive Evidence of their bad Intentions, and pernicious Deſigns; and the Partition-Treaty, ſigned at *Leipſic* the 18th of *May* in the following Year, by which they appropriated to themſelves the Dutchies of *Magdeburg* and *Croſſen*, the Circle of *Schwibus*, and that Part of *Luſatia* which belongs to the King, ſufficiently diſcovered the ſecret Motive that prevailed on them to unite with his Majeſty's Enemies. The King, however, was unwilling to ſhew his Reſentment of a Combination, he had the good Fortune to render abortive; and, when the Succeſs of his Arms had put it in his Power to take ample Vengeance, he choſe rather to follow his Inclination to Generoſity, hoping, that he ſhould attach to himſelf that ill-intentioned Court by the Ties of Gratitude: But the Event ſoon proved the contrary; and, if the Peace of *Dreſden* ſpeaks in Praiſe of the King's Moderation, it will be an eternal Monument of the Ingratitude of the Court of *Saxony*.

Two Years after the Concluſion of that Peace, the *Saxon* Miniſters had nothing more at Heart, than the Revival of the ſame Partition-Treaty which had been ſigned during the War. The Advantages the Court of *Saxony* had ſtipulated for themſelves, and the Part they had choſen out of the King's Spoils, were to ſerve as the Baſis of their Acceſſion to the Treaty of

Peterſburg. That was the Price for which Count *Bruhl* offered the Friendſhip of his Maſter, and the Aſſiſtance to be given by *Saxony*, to all thoſe who made Applications to it. It was for a long Time the Object of all his Negociations at *Vienna* and *Peterſburg*; and the Propoſal of it was conſtantly renewed in every Inſtance where *Saxony* was wanted. It is a Plan that has ſubſiſted from the Peace of *Dreſden* to this Day, and the Traces of it are diſcoverable in all the Diſpatches of the *Saxon* Miniſters, which the King has found Means to procure.

To be more ſure of obtaining his Ends, Count *Bruhl* neglected nothing, that he thought had any Tendency to ſecure the Execution of them. Tricks and Falſhoods, the moſt ſiniſter Inſinuations, and the groſſeſt Artifices, were all made uſe of to render the King's Conduct ſuſpicious, and to blacken his moſt innocent Actions; to the Malice of theſe Proceedings, he added the greateſt Duplicity, by redoubling his Proteſtations towards the King's Miniſters in Proportion to the Progreſs of his ſecret Practices againſt him; and whilſt he was knocking at every Door to alarm his Majeſty's Neighbours, to draw off his Allies, and to raiſe up Enemies againſt him, it was all the Language of Friendſhip at *Dreſden*; and, to judge by the Diſcourſe of the *Saxon* Miniſter, his ſole Intention was no other than to form a ſtrict and intimate Union between the two Courts. But the Secret, in Spite of theſe Precautions, tranſpired, and Count *Bruhl*, who is more dexterous in forming Plots, than in concealing them, could not prevent the King from getting Information of them.

Nevertheleſs, his Majeſty would have continued to deſpiſe the impotent Efforts of this deſigning Miniſter, if the Approach of thoſe Events, to which the ambitious Politics of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, have given Birth, had not demanded his Attention. In ſo critical a Juncture, the Deſigns of *Saxony* could be no longer indifferent to him; and he ſoon met with freſh Indications of a ſecret Concert between the two Courts. A Letter from Count *Rutowſki* to Marſhal *Brown*, relative to the preſent Circumſtances, that by Accident fell into the King's Hands, ſufficiently proved, that Meaſures were taking in Caſe of Neceſſity. The King learned ſoon after, that the Negociation of Count *Flemming* at *Vienna* was directed to the ſame Object; that the Count had made them ſenſible, that the Situation of *Saxony*, and the King's Power, did not permit them to declare themſelves at preſent; that the Court of *Vienna* had been ſatisfied with his Reaſons; but, at the ſame

Time,

Time, had given to underſtand, that perhaps ſome favourable Circumſtances might hereafter occur, which might be rendered advantageous; in which Caſe, they flattered themſelves, that the Court of *Dreſden* would not refuſe to enter into the Views of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that Count *Bruhl* ſeemed to reliſh this Inſinuation, and that it had been accordingly reſolved to engage, for that Purpoſe, the Friendſhip of *Ruſſia*, that they might be prepared at all Events; to let the King's Army paſs unmoleſted into *Bohemia*; and then ro take ſuch further Meaſures, as Circumſtances ſhould permit.

In all that has been advanced above, there is nothing but what is ſtrictly conformable to Truth, and aſcertained by authentic Papers now in the Hands of his Majeſty, and which are immediately to be laid before the Public.

The King is, nevertheleſs, very willing to appeal to the Judgment of all thoſe who have not ſuffered themſelves to be prejudiced by the Artifices of the *Saxons* and *Auſtrians*; and to leave to their Deciſion, whether, after ſuch evident Proofs of the dangerous Projects of the Court of *Dreſden*, his Majeſty, in the Circumſtances in which he found himſelf, had any other Part left for him to chuſe; and whether he could give himſelf up to the Diſcretion of a neighbouring Power, whoſe ill Intentions towards him were ſo well known? The King being thus obliged to prevent an unjuſt Aggreſſor, could he leave behind him an Army of *Saxons*, without voluntarily expoſing himſelf to the Devaſtation of his Dominions and his own Ruin? Did not former Experience, and the Protection he owes to his People, lay him under an Obligation of ſecuring *Saxony*, and putting it out of the Power of that Country to hurt him?

Theſe alſo are the preſſing Conſiderations that have induced the King, though with great Regret, to take a Step which he wiſhes he could have avoided; but, if his Majeſty was thoroughly ſenſible of the Neceſſity of taking the Part he did, even before he took it, he has had Reaſon to be more and more confirmed in that Perſuaſion, during his Stay in *Saxony*. The conſiderable Magazines which had been long preparing, and which now furniſh Subſiſtence to the *Saxon* Troops; the Reſolution taken by the King of *Poland* to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, and poſt himſelf in the moſt proper Situation for facilitating his Junction with the *Auſtrian* Army; and a Road lately cut through the Mountains of *Bohemia*, and marked at certain Diſtances with Poſts, having this remarka-

ble Inſcription, *The Military Road:* All theſe Circumſtances completely open the Deſigns of the Court of *Saxony* to a full View. This new military Road, in particular, could never ſurely have been made, in Order to facilitate the Paſſage of his Majeſty's Army; and thoſe Poſts, which now actually remain, are ſo many ſpeaking Proofs of the Concert which has been long ſince formed between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, and are abundantly ſufficient to juſtify the Reaſons the King had to prevent its Effects.

The *Saxon* Miniſters would vainly oppoſe, to theſe convincing Proofs, the Propoſals of Neutrality made by the King of *Poland:* For what Reliance could the King have upon a Treaty extorted by Force? Count *Bruhl*, whoſe Mind is ſo fruitful in Subtleties, would have found, in that ſingle Circumſtance, a more than ſufficient Pretence for queſtioning its Validity; and the King, who was deſirous of removing every Thing that could again produce the unfortunate Circumſtances of the Year 1745, would have found himſelf in the very Situation he was ſo deſirous of avoiding. There was *then* but one Method to be taken for his Security, which was, to block up the Camp at *Pirna*, and to diſarm Troops ſo viſibly deſtined for the Aſſiſtance of his Enemies and the Ruin of his Dominions. There was no other Courſe to take under the preſent Circumſtances; and every impartial Man, and unprejudiced Judge, muſt agree, that his Majeſty could not have acted otherwiſe, without being wanting in all the Rules of Prudence, and rendering himſelf reſponſible to his own Subjects.

The King is ſenſibly touched with the Situation of the King of *Poland*; but that Prince can blame for it only that Miniſter whoſe Counſels he follows, and who is not leſs an Enemy to *Saxony* than to the King. It depended ſolely upon his *Poliſh* Majeſty to have retired, at the Beginning of theſe Troubles, into his Kingdom, and to have aſſiſted at the Diet that was to have aſſembled at *Warſaw:* The King was deſirous of it, and had furniſhed all the neceſſary Conveniencies for that Purpoſe; and it is not his Fault, if that Prince, ſtill following thoſe Counſels he ought long ago to have ſuſpected, reſolved to remain in *Saxony*, to put himſelf at the Head of his Troops, and ſuffer himſelf to be ſhut up in his Camp. All that the King could do, in theſe Circumſtances, was to treat the King of *Poland* with that Regard which is due to Sovereigns; this has been done, and ſhall be invariably continued

for

for the future. The King is not ignorant of the injurious Reports and glaring Falſities which Count *Bruhl* has thought proper to ſpread abroad upon this Subject, both with Regard to the Oppreſſion of the Inhabitants, and the Cruelties pretended to be exerciſed upon them. But every Thing, that takes its Riſe from a Source ſo juſtly to be ſuſpected, ought never to make the leaſt Impreſſion; and ſtill leſs ſhould any Credit be given to Suppoſitions as diſtant from his Majeſty's Manner of thinking, as contrary to Truth. The King of *Poland* may conſtantly expect from the King all the Attention and Reſpect compatible with the Circumſtances. The neceſſary Proviſions and Refreſhments for his Table are daily ſent to him. Nor have any Difficulties ever been made to remit as much Money to the Queen, as ſhe deſired. Public Security reigns throughout the Country; the *Pruſſian* Troops in it obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline; no Complaint of Plunder or of Violence; and Trade is carried on with as much Security as in the very Midſt of Peace. If they are obliged to furniſh Proviſions and Forage to the King's Army, it is a neceſſary Conſequence of his Majeſty's preſent Circumſtances; yet nothing has been done, even in this Reſpect, but what is practiſed among the beſt regulated Nations, in ſimilar Caſes. If the Archives have been opened, it was with no other Intent than to procure the Originals of ſeveral Pieces, of which the King had Copies before in his Hands; but, with Regard to the reſt, nothing has been touched. And his Majeſty was induced to take this Meaſure for no other Reaſon, than to put it out of the Power of Count *Bruhl* to deny the Exiſtence of thoſe Papers, which will be made Uſe of to convince the Public of the Truth of what has been here alledged. In a Word, the King's ſole Motives, in this whole Undertaking, are his own Security and Defence. It is the *Saxon* Troops, which his Majeſty is deſirous of putting out of a Condition to hurt him. He has no Deſign againſt the King of *Poland*, or his Dominions. He has formed no Pretenſions to *Saxony*, nor does he pretend to the Acquiſition of an Inch of Ground there. It it true, indeed, that the Proceedings of that Court might have given the King an indiſputable Right to deal in a very different Manner with them, and that there have been many Wars begun on Subjects of Complaint of leſs Weight than thoſe the Court of *Saxony* have given his Majeſty. But theſe Conſiderations do not hinder the King from perſiſting firmly in the Reſolution of reſtoring the King of *Poland*, as has been declared,

to the full and peaceable Poſſeſſion of all his Dominions, as ſoon as it can be done without Riſk, and without Danger to his own.

The King flatters himſelf, that this faithful Account of the Motives, upon which he has acted, and of the true Situation of Things, will be ſufficient to convince all *Europe* of the Juſtice of his Cauſe, and ſilence the Aggravations and Calumnies, continually thrown out by the *Saxon* Miniſters, in Order to ſurpriſe the Compaſſion of the Public, and to prejudice it in their Favour.

A MEMORIAL *exhibiting the Conduct of the Courts of* VIENNA *and* DRESDEN *towards the King of* PRUSSIA, *and their dangerous Deſigns againſt him; together with the Original Documents in Proof of them.*

THE Reaſons which have laid the King under a Neceſſity of taking up Arms againſt the Court of *Vienna*, and of ſecuring, during the preſent War, the King of *Poland*'s hereditary Dominions, are founded upon the ſtricteſt Rules of Juſtice and Equity. It is neither from Motives of Ambition, nor from Views of Aggrandiſement; it is from a Series of Projects, Plots, and Treacheries, on the Part of theſe two Courts, that has obliged his Majeſty to provide for his own Defence and Security. The Diſcoveries he has made relative to this important Subject, ſet this Truth in its full Light, and amount to a Demonſtration of the Juſtice of his Cauſe, and the baſe Practices of thoſe, who have forced him to come to theſe terrible Extremities.

His Majeſty, though long ago informed of all the Intrigues which were ſecretly carrying on againſt him, could have wiſhed, he had been at Liberty to let them lie buried in the Receſs of Darkneſs, from whence they had their Origin; but being driven to Extremities by the approaching Execution of the vaſt Projects of the Court of *Vienna*, and by the Obſtinacy with which this Court has rejected every Means of Reconciliation; his Majeſty is obliged, againſt his Will, to lay before the Public the Proofs, which are in his Hands, of the evil Intentions and dangerous Deſigns of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dreſden* againſt him. Theſe Proofs will prove the Neceſſity, as well as Juſtice, of the Meaſures, which his Majeſty has

has taken; and ſhew, that nothing has been advanced, but what can be proved by authentic Papers, which his Majeſty had long ſince Information of, but of which he has further thought it incumbent upon him, to procure the Originals, in Order to put it out of the Power of his Enemies to deny the real Exiſtence and Truth of them.

In Order to come at the Source of the vaſt Plan, upon which the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* have been employed againſt the King, ever ſince the Peace of *Dreſden*; it will be neceſſary to go back as far as the War, which preceded this Peace. The flattering Hopes, which the two allied Courts had conceived, from the Succeſs of the Campaign in 1744, gave Occaſion to a Treaty of eventual Partition, which they concluded *May* the 18th 1745, by Virtue of which the Court of *Vienna* was to have the Dutchy of *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*; and the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, the Dutchies of *Magdeburg* and *Croſſen*, the Circles of *Zullichow* and *Swibus*, together with that Part of *Luſatia* belonging to *Pruſſia*; or only Part of thoſe Provinces, in Proportion to their Conqueſts *.

After

* *Treaty of Eventual Partition, dated* May 18, 1745.—Experience having but too well ſhewn to what Lengths the King of *Pruſſia* carries his evil Intentions, in order to diſturb the Repoſe of his Neighbours; and that Prince having, on the one Hand, repeatedly invaded and laid waſte the Dominions of her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and, on the other, alarmed his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, by ſeveral Menaces, warlike Preparations, and violent Paſſages through his Territories, for which it has not been poſſible to obtain due Satisfaction for Time paſt, nor ſufficient Security for the Future; it has been conſidered, that this double End cannot be obtained, till the ſaid formidable Neighbour is confined within narrow Bounds. For theſe Reaſons, his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, as an auxiliary Ally, and her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, as a Party attacked and actually at War, have agreed, by the preſent ſeparate and ſecret Act, to employ their joint Efforts, not only to execute fully the Act paſſed between their Majeſties, the $\frac{5}{17}$ of *May*, 1744, and the Meaſures concerted in Conſequence of the Engagements entered into by their Treaty of Alliance, concluded the 8th of *January*, 1745, with the maritime Powers; but, likewiſe, that neither the one nor the other ſhall lay down their Arms, till, beſides the Conqueſt of all *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, the King of *Pruſſia* be farther reduced.

And, that they may previouſly underſtand one another, with Regard to the Partition of the Conqueſts to be made, ſeeing the 8th Article of the ſaid Treaty of *Warſaw* only ſettled in general Terms, that his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, is to partake of the Advantages, by having ſuch Territories as lie convenient for him, it has appeared

After the Peace of *Dreſden*, which was ſigned *December* the 25th 1745, and in which the King gave ſuch ſignal Proofs of his Love of Peace, his Diſintereſtedneſs and Moderation; there was no further Room for a Treaty, of ſo extraordinary a Na-

peared neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the Caſes that may hereafter happen, and to come to a right Underſtanding about each of them.

Suppoſe then, that, beſides the Recovery of all *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, they ſhould conquer from the ſaid King the Dutchy of *Magdeburg*, including therein the Circle of *Saal*, the Principality of *Croſſen* with the Circle of *Zullichau* belonging thereto, and the Fiefs of *Bohemia* poſſeſſed by that King, and ſituated in *Luſatia*, namely, *Cotbus*, *Peitz*, *Storckau*, *Beeſkau*, *Sommerfeld*, and other Places and Diſtricts belonging thereto: In this Caſe, all *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, excepting *Swibus*, muſt return to her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who, in Exchange, cedes all the reſt juſt mentioned, with the Diſtrict of *Swibus*, belonging otherwiſe to *Sileſia*, to his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*.

Suppoſing, on the contrary, that, beſides the Recovering of all *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, they could conquer upon the Aggreſſor no more than the Circle of *Saal*, the Principality of *Croſſen*, with the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the abovementioned Fiefs of *Bohemia* belonging to him in *Luſatia*, then his *Poliſh* Majeſty, Elector of *Saxony*, ſhall be content with this laſt Partition and the Diſtrict of *Swibus*, leaving in like Manner to her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* all *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, *Swibus* excepted. But ſuppoſe, in fine, that, contrary to all Expectation, and in Spite of the joint Efforts abovementioned, they could conquer, beſides the County of *Glatz* and the Whole of *Sileſia*, no more than the Principality of *Croſſen*, with the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the aboveſaid Fiefs of *Bohemia* poſſeſſed by the ſaid King in *Luſatia:* In this Caſe, his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſhall have, beſides the Principality, the Circle, and the Fiefs juſt mentioned, the Diſtrict of *Swibus* otherwiſe belonging to *Sileſia*.

And, in order that his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, whatever happens, may be ſo much the more aſſured of theſe laſt Acquiſitions, at the leaſt, and in all Events, her Majeſty the Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* engages in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn Manner, that his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, ſhall have preciſely the ſame Securities for theſe new Acquiſitions, which ſhe ſhall or may have for the Recovery of her ancient patrimonial Territories, that is to ſay, *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*; ſo that every Thing is to go on with an equal Pace, and that ſhe muſt not ſit down with the Poſſeſſion of all *Sileſia*, before his Majeſty the King of *Poland* be likewiſe in Poſſeſſion of his Share of the Conqueſts.

To this End, the *Saxon* Troops of his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſhall remain in re-conquered *Sileſia*, till his ſtipulated Share be effected, at leaſt according to the laſt of the Caſes abovementioned.

After which, the high contracting Parties ſhall reciprocally guaranty, both for themſelves and their Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, whatever has fallen to their reſpective Lot, and ſhall endeavour to get the ſame guarantied by their Allies.

In

a Nature, as that of an eventual Partition, with Regard to a Power, with whom the two contracting Parties lived in Peace; and yet the Court of *Vienna* made no Scruple to propoſe to the Court of *Saxony*, perhaps a few Days after ſigning the Peace, a new Treaty of Alliance, by which they were likewiſe to renew the Treaty of eventual Partition, of the 18th of *May* 1745, as can be proved from the very Draught of it, which was then delivered at *Dreſden*.

The Court of *Saxony*, in the firſt Place, thought it neceſſary to give a greater Conſiſtency to their Plan, by founding it upon an Alliance between the Courts of *Ruſſia* and *Vienna*. Theſe two Powers actually concluded a defenſive Alliance at *Peterſburg*, on the 22d Day of *May* 1746, as appears by the Inſtrument of it, which has been made public. But it is not difficult to perceive, that the Body or oſtenſible Part of this Treaty was drawn up, merely with a View to conceal from the Knowledge of the Public the ſix ſecret Articles; the Fourth of which is ſolely levelled againſt *Pruſſia*, agreeable to the exact Copy of it, which the Reader will ſee in the Note *.

In Witneſs whereof, their Majeſties have each ſigned, with their own Hand, a Copy of the ſame Tenor of this ſeparate and ſecret Act, in order to be exchanged againſt one another, and have cauſed their royal Seals to be affixed thereto. Done at *Leipſic*, the 18th of *May*, 1745.

(L. S.) *Auguſtus* R.

* *Tranſlation of the ſecret ſeparate Article of the Treaty of Peterſburg*, 1756.—Her Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, declares, that ſhe will obſerve, religiouſly and *bona Fide*, the Peace concluded at *Dreſden*, between her and his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, on the 25th of *December* 1745; and that ſhe will not, firſt, depart from the Renunciation of the Right ſhe formerly had to that Part of the Dutchy of *Sileſia*, and to the County of *Glatz*, which have been yielded up.

But if, contrary to all Expectation and common Deſire of both the contracting Parties, his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* ſhould, firſt, recede from the ſaid Peace, whether by hoſtilely attacking her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, her Heirs and Succeſſors, or her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſia*'s, or even the Republic of *Poland*; in all which Caſes, the ſaid Empreſs-Queen's Right to the ſaid Part of *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, yielded up by the abovementioned Peace, and, conſequently, her Imperial Majeſty's Guaranty thereof, renewed by the foregoing firſt and ſecond Articles of this Treaty, ſhould again take Place, and reaſſume their full Force and Vigour: Both the ſaid high-contracting Parties have, in ſuch an unexpected Caſe, but not ſooner, expreſly agreed, that the ſaid Guaranty ſhall fully take Place, and be completely fulfilled, with this additional and moſt binding Promiſe; that, in order to avert the common Danger of ſuch an hoſtile Attack, they will immediately enter into the moſt cloſe and confidential Concert; ſtrictly enjoin the

In this Article, the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* ſets out with a Proteſtation, that ſhe will pay a religious Regard to the Treaty of *Dreſden*; but a little lower ſhe explains her true Sentiments upon this Point, in the following Man-

the ſame mutual Confidence and good Underſtanding to their reſpective Miniſters at foreign Courts; and faithfully to communicate to each other whatever either of them ſhall diſcover of the Views, Deſigns, or Intentions of the Enemy: And, laſtly, hold in Readineſs, in the bordering or neareſt Countries, *viz.* her *Roman* Imperial Majeſty, in *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and the adjacent Countries of *Hungary*; and her *Ruſſian* Imperial Majeſty in *Livonia*, *Eſtonia*, and other neighbouring Places, thirty Thouſand Men at leaſt, namely, twenty Thouſand Foot, and ten Thouſand Horſe; in ſuch Manner, that, whenever *Pruſſia* ſhall make an hoſtile Attack upon either of the Parties, the ſaid thirty Thouſand Men may, within two Months at fartheſt, or at the utmoſt three Months after a previous and amicable Requiſition, march to the Aſſiſtance of the Party attacked.

But as it is eaſy to foreſee that ſixty Thouſand Men will not be ſufficient to repel an hoſtile Attack, to re-conquer the Provinces ceded by the Treaty of *Dreſden*, and to ſecure the public Tranquillity more effectually for the Time to come; the two contracting Parties have therefore farther engaged themſelves to each other, that, in the Caſe aforeſaid, not only thirty Thouſand Men, but double that Number, *viz.* ſixty Thouſand Men, that is to ſay, forty Thouſand Foot and twenty Thouſand Horſe ſhall be employed for that Purpoſe, by each contracting Party, and that the ſooner the better; both their ſaid Imperial Majeſties obliging themſelves, to that End, to aſſemble reſpectively the ſaid Number of ſixty Thouſand Men, as ſpeedily as the Diſtance of the leaſt remote Parts, from whence the Troops can be drawn, will poſſibly admit. The Troops to be appointed for that Purpoſe, on the Part of her *Ruſſian* Imperial Majeſty, ſhall be employed as well by Land as by Water, according as the Occaſions ſhall then be found moſt proper; but, on the Part of her *Roman* Imperial Majeſty, they ſhall be employed by Land only; in ſuch a Manner, that the ſaid Troops may, in the Beginning, as mutual Conveniency ſhall allow, and after previous Concert, make a Diverſion, at one and the ſame Time, in the ſaid King of *Pruſſia*'s Dominions; and afterwards, if poſſible, unite and carry on the Operations with combined Force. But, previouſly to ſuch Junction, and at the Beginning of the Diverſion to be undertaken, there ſhall be preſent, at each Army, a General Officer, expreſly appointed by the two contracting Parties, as well for the Sake of Counſel and Concert about the Execution of the Operations, as for giving the neceſſary Intelligence, and to be an Eye-Witneſs of the Operations ſo to be executed.

And whereas, in contracting this heartily and well-meant Engagement, and by ſuch a powerful Aſſiſtance to be given, and Diverſion to be made, in Favour of the Empreſs-Queen (if ſhe ſhould be attacked) her *Ruſſian* Imperial Majeſty has not the leaſt Intention to make any new Conqueſts upon ſuch an Occaſion, or to appropriate them to herſelf; and as ſhe has likewiſe conſented to employ the aforeſaid ſixty Thouſand Men by Water as well as by Land, and the Equipment of a Fleet neceſſary there-

Manner: 'Should the King of *Pruſſia* be the firſt to recede 'from this Peace, by attacking either her Majeſty the Em- 'preſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, or her Majeſty the 'Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, or even the Republic of *Poland* in 'all which Caſes the Rights of her Majeſty the Empreſs- 'Queen to *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz* would again take 'Place, and recover their full Effect; the two contracting 'Parties ſhall mutually aſſiſt each other with a Body of '60,000 Men, to reconquer *Sileſia*, &c.'

Such are the Titles, on which the Court of *Vienna* propoſes to found her Claim to *Sileſia!* Every War that can ariſe between the King and *Ruſſia*, or the Republic of *Poland*, is to be conſidered as a manifeſt Infraction of the Peace of *Dreſden*, and a Revival of the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria* to *Sileſia*; though neither *Ruſſia*, nor the Republic of *Poland*, are at all concerned in the Treaty of *Dreſden*; and though the latter, with which the King has otherwiſe the Satisfaction to live in the cloſeſt Friendſhip, is not even in Alliance with the Court of *Vienna*. If we have Recourſe to the Principles of the Law of Nature, received among all civiliſed Nations, they will inform us, that the moſt the Court of *Vienna* could be authoriſed to do, in ſuch Caſes, would be to ſend ſuch Aſſiſtance to her Allies, as are due to them by Virtue of Alliances; without her having the leaſt Pretence, on that Account, to free herſelf from the particular Engagements which ſubſiſt between her and the King. It is therefore ſubmitted to the Judgment of the impartial World, whether, in the 4th ſecret

thereto will require a very extraordinary Expence; which, conſidering the Advantage that may be expected from it (as the Enemy may be more effectually annoyed, and his Forces more divided, by Water than by Land) muſt be accounted an Army far exceeding the ſixty Thouſand Men; for theſe Reaſons, her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* obliges herſelf, in order the more fully to demonſtrate her Gratitude, to pay, within a Year (to be reckoned from the Time that *Sileſia* and *Glatz* ſhall be again in her Poſſeſſion) to her Imperial Majeſty of all the *Ruſſia*'s two Millions of *German* Florins; from which Sum ſhe ſhall not be intitled to make any Deduction, on Account of Contributions that may have been raiſed in the Enemy's Country.

This preſent fourth ſecret ſeparate Article ſhall have the ſame Force and Effect as if it was inſerted, Word for Word, in the Body of the defenſive Treaty itſelf, and had been ratified at the ſame Time. In Witneſs whereof, the undermentioned Miniſters have ſigned and ſealed this at *Peterſburg*, *May* 22, 1746.

(L. S.) *J. F. de Pretlack.*

(L. S.) *Alexy Comte Beſtucheff Rumin.*

(L. S.) *N. S. de Hohenholtz.*

ſecret Article of the Treaty of *Peterſburg*, the contracting Powers have kept within the Bounds of a defenſive Alliance; or whether that Article does not rather diſcover a formal Plan of an offenſive Alliance, tending to ſtrip the King of *Sileſia*.

It is plain, that the Court of *Vienna* has, by this Article, prepared three Pretences for the Recovery of *Sileſia*; and, if we compare theſe with her Conduct from that Time, it is very evident ſhe hoped to ſucceed, either by provoking the King to commence Hoſtilities againſt her, or, by her ſecret Intrigues and Machinations, to kindle a War between his Majeſty and *Ruſſia*, or *Poland*.

'Tis no Wonder then, that the Treaty of *Peterſburg* has been the Hinge, upon which all the *Auſtrian* Politics have turned, from the Peace of *Dreſden* to the preſent Time; and that the Negociations of the Court of *Vienna* have been principally directed to ſtrengthen this Alliance, by the Acceſſion of other Powers.

The Court of *Saxony* was the firſt invited to this Acceſſion, in the Beginning of the Year 1747. They eagerly embraced the Invitation immediately; furniſhed Count de *Vicedom*, and the Sieur *Pezold*, their Miniſters at *Peterſburg*, with the full Powers neceſſary for that Purpoſe; and ordered them to declare, that their Court was ready to accede not only to the Treaty itſelf, but alſo to the ſecret Article againſt *Pruſſia*, and concur in the Arrangements made by the two Courts, provided better Meaſures were taken than before, as well for the Safety and Defence of *Saxony*, as for its Indemnification and Recompence proportional to the Efforts and Progreſs, which ſhould be made. With reſpect to the laſt Point, the Court of *Saxony* declared; that, if the Empreſs-Queen, upon any freſh Attack from the King of *Pruſſia*, ſhould, by their Aſſiſtance, not only re-conquer *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, but alſo reduce him within narrower Bounds; the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, would ſtand to the Partition ſtipulated between his *Poliſh* Majeſty and the Empreſs-Queen, by the Convention ſigned at *Leipſic*, *May* 18, 1745. Count *Loſs*, the *Saxon* Miniſter then at *Vienna*, received Orders, at the ſame Time, to enter upon a private Negociation, for ſettling an eventual Partition of the Conqueſts, which ſhould be made on *Pruſſia*, by laying down, as the Baſis of it, the Partition-Treaty of *Leipſic*, ſigned *May* 18, 1745.

The Particulars of all this will be ſeen in the Notes, by the Inſtructions given the 23d of *May* 1747, to the *Saxon* Miniſ-

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ters at *Peterſburg* * ; by the Memorial which theſe Miniſters delivered, accordingly, to the *Ruſſian* Miniſtry, the 25th of *Septem-*

* *Reſolutions and Inſtructions for the Count* de Vicedom, *and the Sieur* de Pezold, *at St.* Peterſburg. — A circumſtantial Report having been duly made to the King of the Contents of the laſt Diſpatches, of the 18th, 19th, and 23d of *April*, from his Privy Counſellor and Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Court of *Ruſſia*, the Count de *Vicedom*, and from his Reſident at the ſame Court, the Privy Counſellor of the Embaſſy, Sieur *de Pezold*, brought hither from *Peterſburg*, by the Courier *Conſoli*, the 6th of *December* ; and his Majeſty having eſpecially taken into Conſideration the Affair of Acceſſion, earneſtly demanded of him by the two Imperial Courts, to their new Treaty of defenſive Alliance, and its ſeparate and ſecret Articles, ſigned at *Peterſburg* the 22d of *May* 1746, and afterwards ratified by both Parties ; his Majeſty has thought fit to cauſe his aboveſaid two Miniſters in *Ruſſia* to be provided with the following Heads of Reſolution and Inſtruction, which are to ſerve them as a Rule to direct their Negociation and Conduct in this equally important and delicate Affair.

1. The High Chancellor of *Ruſſia* having given them to underſtand, and alſo intimated the ſame here by his Brother the Grand Marſhal, that the two Imperial Courts would be very glad that the Affair of the King's Acceſſion were treated and concluded preferably at *Peterſburg*, as being the Place where the defenſive Treaty of Alliance in Queſtion, renewed between them, was negociated, concluded, and ſigned ; his Majeſty, in Compliance therewith, does, for this Purpoſe, provide the Count de *Vicedom* and the Sieur *de Pezold* with the annexed full Power, together with the Clauſe, jointly and ſeparately, in order that, in Caſe of Abſence, Indiſpoſition, or other Hindrance of either of them, the other may continue the Negociation, conferring nevertheleſs together, and acting in perfect Concert.

2. They are to make a Merit of this the King's Steadineſs, by giving to the High Chancellor and the Ambaſſador *Pretlack* to underſtand, that it is an undoubted Proof of his Majeſty's ſincere Inclination and Attachment to the two Empreſſes, preferably to all other Conſiderations, that might induce him to proceed more deliberately in any Affair of this Extent and Conſequence.

3. The Reſident *Pezold* being beſt acquainted with what paſſed near two Years ago between the two Courts, when the King found himſelf within the Caſe of Neceſſity to claim the Aſſiſtance of *Ruſſia*, by Virtue of their defenſive Treaty of Alliance renewed againſt the King of *Pruſſia* ; and the ſaid Reſident having been an Eye-witneſs of the indifferent, ſlow, and inſufficient Manner in which an Anſwer was returned, at the Court of *Peterſburg*, to the repeated Requiſitions of his Majeſty ; a Procedure, to which *Saxony* ought chiefly to attribute its late Misfortunes ; he will do well particularly to remind the High Chancellor Count *de Beſtucheff* of it, not ſo much by Way of reproaching him with it, but rather upon the Foot of confidential Reflections, and to make him acknowledge, that it is indeed a very generous Reſolution in the King to yield ſo readily to the Deſires of the two Imperial Courts ; and that, after what lately happened to him from the *Ruſſian* Court, nothing but his Majeſty's great

Confidence in him, the High Chancellor, and his preſent Credit and Power, could ſo ſoon have determined him for the Acceſſion, in Hopes that this principal Miniſter will think of making Reparation for the paſt, by taking his Meaſures ſo well and ſo early, that the King may hereafter, in Caſe of Need, have not only a timely and ſufficient Aſſiſtance, but alſo that his Majeſty, on the Occaſions of reciprocal Aſſiſtance, may find his Account, Indemnification, and real Advantage.

4. As to the principal Treaty between the two Imperial Courts, the King is intirely diſpoſed to accede thereto, without any other Reſtriction than that of the Number of Troops, which they have reciprocally ſtipulated therein, for the ordinary Caſes of giving Succours; and it is neceſſary that his Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries propoſe and inſiſt, that the Aſſiſtance, he is to receive, be ſettled, in the Act of Acceſſion, at double the Succour promiſed from the Electorate of *Saxony*, becauſe the Court of *Vienna* ſends to the King, and maintains at its own Charge, in all Caſes, the reciprocal Succours of 6 and 12,000 Men.

5. As ſoon as the Count *de Vicedom* and the Sieur *Pezold* ſhall have ſettled this with the Miniſters of the two contracting Courts, they ſhall likewiſe proceed to treat of the King's Acceſſion to the ſix ſeparate Articles, five of which are ſecret, and require much more Reflection and Adjuſtment, with Regard to the King's Conveniency.

6. However, as his Majeſty, through Inclination and Zeal for the common Intereſt and the public Good, is not averſe to aſſiſt therein to the utmoſt, and in Proportion to his Forces, his Plenipotentiaries muſt take particular Care to be more explicit on this Head with thoſe of the two Imperial Courts, to the End that their Demands, and the King's Condeſcenſion in each Article, may be combined with his Majeſty's Intereſts.

7. There being, among the Articles, ſome Points of Engagements which properly concern only the two Imperial Courts principally contracting, they ſhall endeavour to obtain, that the King be not included therein, or that they be ſoftened in Favour of his Majeſty; as alſo that every future War in *Italy* be excepted, as it is already in the Treaty with the Court of *Vienna*.

8. The firſt and fourth of the ſecret Articles being the moſt difficult and burthenſome, if the King accedes to them in their full Senſe and Extent, the two Imperial Courts cannot have any Objection to his Majeſty's Demanding, that, beſides a juſter Proportion in the Engagements, they contain alſo reciprocal Conditions and Advantages.

9. As to the firſt ſecret Article, which concerns the Guaranty of the Grand Duke of *Ruſſia*'s Poſſeſſions, as Duke of *Holſtein-Sleſwic*, and of his Ducal Houſe, the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* will be pleaſed to conſider how tenderly and cautiouſly the King muſt behave towards the Court of *Denmark*, on Account of his Affinity and Right of eventual Succeſſion; and, therefore, the ſaid Sovereign, as well as the Empreſs-Queen, and even the Emperor, her Conſort, will not, in Return, refuſe the King and his Poſterity the Guaranty of the Succeſſion to the Throne of *Denmark*; which, in Time, may fall to a Prince of the Electoral Houſe of *Saxony*.

10. In fine, as to the fourth ſecret Article, which regards eventual and ſtronger Meaſures againſt a new ſudden and unexpected Attack from the King of *Pruſſia*, the King acknowledges therein the prudent Forecaſt of the two Empreſſes, in thinking beforehand how to concert proper Meaſures, and powerfully aſſiſt each other, if, contrary to better

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Expectations, and notwithſtanding their ſcrupulous Attention to obſerve their Treaties with the ſaid Prince, the latter ſhould invade the Dominions of either of them; and in this Caſe the King is ready to join in the ſame Meaſures: But, as he is the moſt expoſed to the Reſentment of ſo formidable and reſtleſs a Neighbour, witneſs the ſad Experience his Majeſty has lately had of it, their Imperial Majeſties will not be ſurpriſed, that the King, before Entering into ſuch a new, eventual, and extenſive Engagement, ſhould take better Precautions, as well for his Security and mutual Defence, as for his being indemnified, and recompenſed proportionally to his Efforts and the Progreſs made againſt ſuch an Aggreſſor.

11. To this End, the Count *de Vicedom* and the Sieur *de Pezold* ſhall aſk the Imperial Miniſters Plenipotentiaries, 1. What Number of Troops their Sovereigns, in ſuch a Caſe, deſire of the King; and, in Return, with how many each of them will aſſiſt him? And, 2dly, That this Succour deſired of the King be not diſproportionate to the Strength of his Army. 3. That the two Imperial Courts promiſe double the Number to the King. 4. That the two Empreſſes engage each to keep, at leaſt, ſuch a Body of their Troops in a moveable Condition, and ready to march to the Aſſiſtance of his Majeſty, one upon the Frontiers of *Pruſſia*, and the other in *Bohemia*. 5. That they likewiſe oblige themſelves to let the King ſhare in the Priſoners, Spoils, and Conqueſts they ſhall make, jointly or ſeparately, on the Aggreſſor, and thereby the common Enemy.

12. In Regard to this laſt Point, and the Partition of future Conqueſts, the King's Miniſters Plenipotentiaries are to aſk the *Ruſſian* Miniſter what his Sovereign's Offers are; and to declare, relatively to the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, that, ſuppoſing this Princeſs were attacked again by the King of *Pruſſia*, and ſhould recover not only *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*, but likewiſe ſucceed in reducing that Aggreſſor within narrower Bounds, the King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, would abide by the Partition ſtipulated between her and his Majeſty, by the Convention ſigned at *Leipſic* the 18th of *May*, 1745; of which the Reſident *Pezold* received a Copy, incloſed in a Letter from the Miniſtry of the 14th of *November* following; excepting the third Degree of Partition therein defined, with which his Majeſty cannot be ſatisfied; becauſe, in Caſe the Empreſs-Queen ſhould be able to conquer, beſides the County of *Glatz* and all *Sileſia*, no more than the Principality of *Croſſen* with the Circle of *Zullichau* and the Fiefs of *Bohemia* poſſeſſed by the King of *Pruſſia* in *Luſatia*, it would be neceſſary to grant eventually to the King, Elector of *Saxony*, a more conſiderable Share, in thoſe Conqueſts, than the ſaid Principality, the Circle, and the Fiefs; with Regard to which, his Majeſty will wait for the Offers of the Court of *Vienna*, and will give Orders to the Count *de Loſs* to negociate thereupon; wiſhing only, that the *Ruſſian* Court would uſe its good Offices to obtain, in this Caſe, a better Partition for the King from the Empreſs-Queen, and alſo ſecure and guaranty to his Majeſty the Acquiſition thereof.

13. The Count *de Vicedom* and the Sieur *de Pezold* are to take *ad referendum* all that may be ſaid to them in Anſwer to the Premiſſes, and not to conclude any Thing, until, in Conſequence of their Reports, they ſhall be authoriſed to do it by the King's final Orders and Reſolutions.

14. The reſt is left to their Prudence, Dexterity, and Zeal for the

September One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty-ſeven *; and by the Inſtructions given to Count *Loſs*, at *Vienna*, the 21ſt

Service, Intereſt, and Glory of his Majeſty, who aſſures them of his Protection and Favour, whilſt they apply themſelves to execute, with all the Exactneſs they are capable of, the Articles of this Inſtruction. Written at *Dreſden*, the 23d of *May*, 1747.

(L. S.) *Auguſtus* R.
C. de Br.
de Walther.

* *Memorial preſented by the* Saxon *Miniſters at* Peterſburg, *the* $\frac{14}{25}$*th of* September, 1747.—In the Conference which has been held with us the underwritten, the 8th and 19th Inſtant, we have, indeed, already exhibited our full Powers, together with the Declarations and Conditions on which his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, our moſt gracious Maſter, as Elector of *Saxony*, is willing to accede to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance concluded between the two Imperial Courts at *Peterſburg*, the 22d of *May*, 1746, as well as to the ſecret and ſeparate Articles of the ſame Treaty, agreeable to the Orders and Inſtructions we have received on this Head.

But, as their Excellencies the Miniſters of the two Imperial Courts, impowered to confer with us, have deſired to receive from us ſomething in Writing, we would not omit giving the following Summary:

I. His *Poliſh* Majeſty very readily and gratefully acknowledges the Friendſhip, which the two Imperial Courts have been pleaſed to teſtify to him, by communicating to his Majeſty the ſaid Treaty with the ſeparate and ſecret Articles, and inviting him to accede thereto; but, at the ſame Time, he flatters himſelf, that the many important Reaſons he has for refraining, in the preſent Criſis, from all new Engagements, the two high contracting Parties will conſider the Facility, which his Majeſty ſhews on this Occaſion, as a new Proof of his ſincere Friendſhip and perfect Confidence, and that they will thereby be more inclinable to ſettle the ſaid Acceſſion on ſuch a Footing, that his Majeſty may not only be aſſiſted without Loſs of Time, and in a ſufficient Manner, whenever the Caſe happens, but likewiſe have ſufficient Indemnification and real Advantages, in Conſequence of his reciprocal and real Concurrence.

II. In this Confidence, his Majeſty is ready to accede purely to the Body of the Treaty, with this only Reſtriction, That, in Return for the Number of auxiliary Troops which his Majeſty, as Elector of *Saxony*, will oblige himſelf to furniſh, the two Imperial Courts do ſtipulate for him double the Number, in Imitation of the Engagements already ſubſiſting between him and her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. With Regard to the particular Number of Troops to be furniſhed by our Court, we are ordered to wait the firſt Overtures from the two high contracting Parties on that Head. We are, however, of Opinion, from the Succours which appear needful to be mutually furniſhed in the ordinary Caſes, on which the Body of the Treaty turns, is already determined by the Treaties which his Majeſty has actually made with the two Courts; the ſame might alſo be adhered to in the preſent Acceſſion, and be content with making this ſerve as a Confirmation of preceding Engagements.

III. Th

III. The Circumſtances being very different, with Regard to the ſeparate and ſecret Articles, the firſt and fourth of which eſpecially deſerve a much more ſerious Attention, we have received Inſtructions, relative to the firſt Article, which reſpects the Guaranty of the preſent Poſſeſſions of his Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duke of *Ruſſia*, as Duke of *Holſtein-Schleſwic*, in *Germany*, to repreſent the great Regard his Majeſty is obliged to ſhew to the Court of *Denmark*, in Conſideration of the Tyes of Blood and of the eventual Succeſſion that belongs to him; and to propoſe, for this Reaſon, that, for the ſaid Guaranty which his Majeſty is to charge himſelf with, he ſhould, in Return, have the Guaranty of the two high contracting Parties, as alſo that of the Emperor, with Regard to the abovementioned Right of eventual Succeſſion to the Throne of *Denmark*, and that this Right, be in the mean Time, acknowledged.

IV. With Regard to the fourth Article, his Majeſty intirely approves of the wiſe and effectual Meaſures which the Imperial Courts have eventually taken, in Caſe that his Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia*, notwithſtanding the exact Obſervation of the Peace concluded with that Prince, ſhould again attack, in a hoſtile Manner, the Dominions of either Party; and he is ready to concur therein. But, as his Majeſty has ſtill greater Reaſons, than the two Imperial Courts, to reflect maturely on it, and ought above all Things to conſider, that, according to the ſad Experience he has lately had, the King of *Pruſſia* has taken a Pretence, from the Succours he was obliged to furniſh to her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to declare War againſt him; that, moreover, the Electorate of *Saxony*, by its Situation, is ſo much expoſed to his Reſentment, that, if it were not immediately aſſiſted, it would be impoſſible, by its own Forces, to withſtand ſuch ſudden Attacks, as have been executed by the King of *Pruſſia*; and, in ſhort, if Proviſion be not previouſly made for the Security and Preſervation of the ſaid Electorate, the two high contracting Parties would themſelves be infinitely prejudiced by the Ruin of this State. In Conſequence of theſe Conſiderations, his Majeſty flatters himſelf, that the two high contracting Parties will themſelves acknowledge the Neceſſity and Juſtice of the Conditions and Modifications which we are ordered to propoſe, *viz.* 1. That the Number of auxiliary Troops, which they ſhall require of his Majeſty, be not diſproportioned to the Strength of his Army. 2. That each of the two Imperial Courts promiſe double that Number to his Majeſty; and, if this ſhould be found inſufficient, the Aſſiſtance be yet farther increaſed. 3. That the two Empreſſes do each of them engage to keep ſuch a Body of their Troops, at leaſt, in a proper Condition, and in Readineſs to march to his Majeſty's Aſſiſtance, on the one Side, on the Frontiers of *Pruſſia*, and, on the other, in *Bohemia*. 4. That theſe Bodies of Troops do make a Diverſion in the neareſt Countries to them, the Moment that the Territories of *Saxony* ſhall be attacked, or War declared againſt the Electorate; and even without requiring the Formality of a previous Concert, notwithſtanding what is ſtipulated on this Head in the Body of the Treaty, as well as in the ſecret Article. 5. That, in Caſe one of the two Imperial Courts ſhould be attacked, his Majeſty be not obliged to begin the Operations, before the other Imperial Court has begun to act effectually, in order to avert the Effect of the Superiority of the Enemy, or, at leaſt, till the evident Danger of being ſuddenly cruſhed is vaniſhed. 6. That his Majeſty, in Conſequence of the tenth Article of the Treaty,

21ſt of *December* One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty-ſeven *.

It is

partake not only of the Plunder and the Priſoners, but alſo of the Conqueſts that may be made on the Enemy. 7. and laſtly, 'That, as her 'Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* has declared, in the fourth ſecret Article, that, in the Caſe of ſending Succours, or making a Diverſion, 'ſhe had no Deſign to make new Conqueſts; and, conſequently, it will 'be indifferent to her, how his Majeſty agrees with the Court of *Vienna* 'about the eventual Partition and a proper Indemnification; her ſaid 'Imperial Majeſty of *Ruſſia* would therefore be pleaſed previouſly to approve this Convention, and take upon herſelf to guaranty it.'

With Regard to the fifth ſeparate Article, and the ſecond, third, and fifth ſecret Articles, his Majeſty's Acceſſion to theſe Articles muſt of courſe be out of the Queſtion; becauſe, on the one Hand, the ſaid Articles relate to Engagements which concern the two Imperial Courts only; and, on the other, becauſe, in not communicating to his Majeſty the moſt ſecret Article mentioned in the third ſecret Article, they have thereby themſelves given to underſtand, that the King's Concurrence in thoſe Engagements is not required; and that, for the reſt, they are willing to abide by what has been anteriorly ſtipulated in the Treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and each of the Imperial Courts. But, becauſe, in the third and fifth ſecret Articles, the Exception to the *Caſus Fœderis*, already laid down in the Treaty itſelf, with Regard to future Wars in *Italy*, is repeated, with this Addition, That, on the Part of the Empreſs-Queen, the preſent War with the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and, on the Part of her Majeſty, the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, an hoſtile Aggreſſion on her Empire from the Side of the North, are not to be deemed Caſes of ſuch a Nature as may prevent what has heen ſtipulated in the fourth ſecret Article relating to a Rupture on the Part of *Pruſſia*; therefore the two high contracting Parties will not refuſe to include his Majeſty likewiſe in this Stipulation.

As for the reſt, the King makes no Doubt but the two Imperial Courts will conſider all theſe Propoſitions as ſo many Proofs of his Equity, his Confidence, and his ſincere Friendſhip; and he flatters himſelf the more with the Hope of receiving a favourable Anſwer, as the Calamities, he has incurred for the common Cauſe, have intitled him to a better Proviſion, both for his future Safety and Indemnification. We the under-written wait for the ſaid Declaration and Anſwer, in order to proceed further in the Affair of the Acceſſion.

St. *Peterſburg*, the $\frac{14}{25}$ *Sept.* 1747.

Lewis Sigefroy Count Vitzhum d'Eckſtadt.
John Sigiſmund de Pezold.

* *Diſpatch from the King of* Poland *to the Count* de Loſs *at* Vienna, *dated* Dec. 21, 1747.—You will doubtleſs remember, that the two Imperial Courts of *Vienna* and *Peterſburg* had no ſooner given me an Invitation, by the Counts of *Eſterhaſy* and *Beſtucheff*, to accede to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance, renewed between the two Empreſſes the 22d of *May* 1746, than I cauſed full Information to be given you of the Inſtruction ſent for that Purpoſe to my Miniſters Plenipotentiaries at the Court of *Ruſſia*, where it was agreed that the Affair of my Acceſſion ſhould be nego-

It is clear, then, and aſcertained by all theſe authentic Pieces, that the Court of *Saxony* betrayed their Readineſs to enter into all the offenſive Engagements of the Treaty of *Petersburg*;

negociated. I ordered this to be imparted to you on the 23d of *May* laſt; and, being informed that the Court where you reſide delayed communicating to you the Treaty in Queſtion, I gave Orders, in the Month of *July* following, that a Copy of it ſhould be ſent to you, together with all the ſeparate and ſecret Articles, which had been communicated to me by the Imperial Miniſters here, on Occaſion of their joint Invitation. My Miniſters at *Peterſburg*, after having, in general Terms, declared my favourable Diſpoſitions towards the Acceſſion, and produced their full Powers, were always prepared to enter upon Buſineſs with the Miniſters authoriſed for that Purpoſe by the two Empreſſes, without having any Opportunity of doing it ſooner than the $\frac{8}{19}$ of *September* laſt at a Conference; and, being then deſired to deliver their Overtures in Writing, they did ſo by a *Pro Memoria*, ſigned the $\frac{14}{25}$ of *September*, a Copy of which (marked A) is hereunto annexed.

'Whereas, till the two Imperial Courts return an Anſwer thereto by 'their Miniſters at *Peterſburg*, and before I do, in Conſequence of it, 'take a final Reſolution, in Regard to my Act of Acceſſion, it is requiſite for me to come to a right Underſtanding with the Empreſs-Queen 'concerning the eventual Partition which is to fall to my Portion, in 'Caſe that Princeſs be again attacked by the King of *Pruſſia*, contrary 'to better Expectations, and ſhould, by the Concurrence of my Aſſiſtance, make Spoils and Conqueſts on him, as it is explained more at 'large in the 12th Article of the Inſtruction abovementioned, which my 'Miniſters at *Peterſburg* were provided with the 23d of *May*, of the preſent Year; I charge you with this Negociation, and authoriſe you by 'the preſent Order; and my Intention is, that, as my Convention, 'ſigned before at *Leipſic*, the 18th of *May* 1745, with the Queen of '*Hungary*, a Copy of which (marked B) you will find hereunto annexed, may hereafter ſerve as an eventual Partition, the third Degree excepted; or, in Caſe the Court of *Vienna* ſhould be able to recover, beſides the County of *Glatz*, only all *Sileſia*, with the Principality of '*Croſſen*, the Circle of *Zullichau*, and the Fiefs of *Bohemia*, which the 'King of *Pruſſia* poſſeſſes in *Luſatia*, you muſt demand of the Empreſs-'Queen a more conſiderable Share for me in thoſe Conqueſts than the 'ſaid Principality, Circle, and Fiefs; and inſiſt upon that Princeſs's 'making me an Offer of it, that I may conſider whether it would ſuit my 'Conveniency to acquieſce in it.' In making the Overture to the Empreſs-Queen, and to her Miniſters of Confidence, of this Demand, you will ſhew them how juſt and equitable it is to grant me a more advantageous Portion, in order to indemnify me for the unhappy Fate and the Loſſes I have ſuſtained, by formerly aſſiſting her Imperial Majeſty with all my Forces. On your ſucceſſive Reports of the Progreſs of your Negotiation, I ſhall ſend you further Orders, praying, in the mean Time, God, *&c.* Done at *Dreſden*, the 21ſt of *December* 1747.

Auguſtus R.
C. de Brühl.

To the Miniſter of Conference and of State, Count *de Loſs*, at *Vienna*.

terſburg; that, ſince the Peace, they have been the Revivers of the Partition-Treaty, made againſt the King, during the laſt War; and that they have thereby juſtified his Majeſty in reſenting a Treaty made againſt him, notwithſtanding the general Amneſty ſettled by the Peace of *Dreſden*.

It has, indeed, been affectedly ſuppoſed, throughout this Negociation, that the King would be the Aggreſſor againſt the Court of *Vienna*. But what Right can the King of *Poland* draw, from thence, to make Conqueſts upon the King? Or, if his *Poliſh* Majeſty, as an Auxiliary, will alſo become a Principal in the War; it cannot be taken amiſs, that his Majeſty ſhould treat him accordingly, and regulate his Conduct by that of the Court of *Saxony*. This is a Truth, which has been acknowledged even by the King of *Poland*'s own Privy-Council, in the Opinion they gave, when conſulted upon the Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Petersburg*; witneſs the two Extracts in the Notes * and †, where the ſaid Privy-Council gives the King of *Poland* to underſtand, that the Principle, laid down in the 4th ſecret Article of the Treaty of *Peterſburg*, went beyond the common Rules; and that, if his *Poliſh* Majeſty ſhould approve of it by acceding thereto, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty might look upon it as a Violation of the Peace of *Dreſden*.

Count

* *Extract of the Advice of the Privy-Council of his* Poliſh *Majeſty, concerning the Acceſſion to the Treaty of* Peterſburg; *given the* 15*th of* Auguſt 1747.—We are alſo of Opinion, that the 4th ſecret Article exceeds the ordinary Rules, it being therein declared, that not only the Caſe of an hoſtile Aggreſſion on the Part of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty againſt her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen, but alſo the Caſe of the like Aggreſſion againſt the *Ruſſian* Empire, or againſt the Republic of *Poland*, is to be regarded as a Violation of the Peace of *Dreſden*, and therefore muſt give her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen a Right to recover the Dutchy of *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz*. Should your Majeſty approve of that Stipulation by your Acceſſion, our Apprehenſions from his *Pruſſian* Majeſty would greatly increaſe, and we ſhould thereby acknowledge the Principle which we have always oppoſed on other Occaſions: 'That an auxiliary Power 'is to be conſidered on the ſame Footing with the belligerant Power, *&c.*'

† *Extract of the Advice of his* Poliſh *Majeſty's Privy-Council*, Sept. 17, 1748.—It has been ſtipulated, in the ſecret Article, that not only the Caſe of the King of *Pruſſia*'s attacking her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen, but alſo every Aggreſſion againſt the Empire of *Ruſſia*, or againſt the Republic of *Poland*, ſhall be conſidered as a Violation of the Peace of *Dreſden*.

Should your Majeſty, by your Acceſſion, approve 'a Principle ſo repugnant to the ordinary Rules,' the King of *Pruſſia*, ſhould he diſcover it, might charge you with a Violation of the Treaty of *Dreſden*, &c.

Count *Bruhl*, being, undoubtedly, thoroughly convinced himſelf of this Truth, did all in his Power to conceal the Exiſtence of the ſecret Articles of the Treaty of *Peterſburg*. For, at the Time that he was eagerly negociating in *Ruſſia* upon his Court's Acceſſion to it, and to its ſecret Articles, he cauſed a ſolemn Declaration to be made at *Paris*, 'That the 'Treaty of *Peterſburg*, to which his *Poliſh* Majeſty had been 'invited to accede, contained nothing more than what was 'in the *German* Copy, which had been communicated to the 'Court of *France*, without any ſecret and ſeparate Article 'having been communicated to the King of *Poland*; and 'that, in Caſe any ſuch ſecret and ſeparate Article did exiſt, 'his *Poliſh* Majeſty would not enter into any Engagement, 'which could tend to give his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Of-'fence;' as appears from Count *Bruhl*'s Letter to Count *Loſs*, of the 18th of *June* 1747, and by the Memorial, delivered by Count *Loſs* in Conſequence of it, to the Miniſtry of *Verſailles* *.

It is true, that the Court of *Saxony* ſtill deferred, from Time to Time, their acceding in Form to the Treaty of *Peterſburg*; but they did not fail to let their Allies know, again and again, that they were ready to accede to it, without Reſtriction, as ſoon as it could be done without too evident Riſk, and their Share of the Advantages to be gained ſhould be aſcertained.

This Principle is clearly expreſſed in the Inſtruction given, the 19th of *February* 1750, to General *d' Arnim*, when he was

* *Extract of a Poſtſcript from Count* Bruhl *to Count de* Loſs *at Paris*; *dated* Dreſden, June 12, 1747.—As to the two Points mentioned in your Excellency's Letter of the 8th of *December*, in Regard to which you deſire the King's Orders; I am to tell you, in his Majeſty's Name, that, though the pretending to require ſuch a Declaration be ſomewhat extraordinary, the King nevertheleſs conſents that your Excellency may give a Declaration, tending to aſſure, that the Treaty in Queſtion contains nothing more than what is inſerted in the *German* Copy, which has been communicated, and that we are Strangers to any ſeparate or ſecret Article; but even ſuppoſing that any ſuch Articles did really exiſt, that they were communicated to us, and that we, in like Manner, were invited to accede to them; *France* might be ſure that we would enter into no Engagement that might tend to give her Offence, or that might be any Way contrary to our Engagements with that Crown.

Declaration of Count de Loſs, *to the Miniſtry of* France, 1747.—The underwritten Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Majeſty the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, is authoriſed to declare, in the Name of the King his Maſter, that the Treaty between the Court of *Vienna* and that of *Petersburg*, to which his Majeſty has been invited to accede, contains

was going to *Peterſburg* as Miniſter from *Saxony* *; and an hundred Diſpatches might be produced, if there was Occaſion, to prove that the *Saxon* Miniſters always explained themſelves in the ſame Manner.

The Court of *Saxony*, upon a freſh Invitation, in the Year 1751, to accede to the Treaty of *Peterſburg*, declared its Readineſs to do it, in a Memorial delivered to the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Dreſden* †, and even ſent full Powers, and other neceſ-

tains nothing more than what is found in the *German* Copy, which the Ambaſſador abovementioned has had the Honour to deliver to the Marquis de *Puyzieulx*, without any ſeparate or ſecret Article being communicated to the King of *Poland* by the aboveſaid Courts. To which he is ordered to add, that, ſhould any ſuch ſeparate or ſecret Article exiſt, and his *Poliſh* Majeſty be invited to accede thereto, his ſaid Majeſty, in that Caſe, would do nothing that might tend to give Offence to the moſt Chriſtian King, or be any Way inconſiſtent with the Engagements ſubſiſting between the King of *Poland* and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, by the Treaty concluded between them the 21ſt of *April* 1749. In Witneſs whereof, I have ſigned this Declaration, and put to it the Seal of my Arms. Done at the Camp of the Grand Commandery, this, *&c.*

* *Extract of the Inſtructions given to General* Arnim *for his Miſſion to* Peterſburg, *dated* Feb. 19, 1750.—*(b)* After this, General *Arnim* may inſinuate, that they muſt remember in what Manner his Majeſty had long ſince, by his Miniſters at *Petersburg*, the Count *de Vicedom* and the Sieur *de Pezold*, declared his Inclination to accede to the Treaty of *Petersburg* of the 22d of *May* 1746; and that it was then found that the Queſtion *An* was ſo cloſely linked with the Queſtion *Quomodo*, that it was impoſſible to decide the one without the other.

(c) That, in the Negociation relating to the Queſtion *Quomodo*, all Sorts of Difficulties had occurred, as appears more fully by the Memorial of the *Ruſſian* Miniſtry, dated the 3d of *January* 1748, in Anſwer to the Memorial of the King's Miniſters of the $\frac{14}{25}$ of *September* 1747. But that his Majeſty flattered himſelf, from the Friendſhip of her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, and the good Intentions of the *Ruſſian* Miniſtry, that nothing beyond his Power would be required of him; and that his Acceſſion would only be deſired upon Condition of his being charged with nothing but what he was capable of performing; that the two Imperial Courts, on the other Hand, ſhould promiſe him, in Caſe his patrimonial Dominions in *Germany* ſhould be hoſtilely invaded, a ſpeedy, ſure, and ſufficient Aſſiſtance, by Means of two Armies, to be always in Readineſs on the reſpective Frontiers, which might be able to ſuccour him immediately, or to make a Diverſion according to the Exigence of the Caſe: 'And, in fine, that it be poſitively determined, what Share he is 'have in the Advantages that may be gained by a happy Succeſs in War.'

† *Memorial delivered to Count* de Keyſerling, *the* Ruſſian *Miniſter at* Dreſden, *the 26th of* June 1751.—The King has not heſitated to declare already verbally, to his Excellency the Connt *de Keyſerling*, the good Diſpoſitions of his Majeſty, relatively to the Definitive Treaty of Alliance and Guaranty, concluded at *Petersburg*, the 22d of *May* 1746, between their

neceſſary Papers for that Purpoſe, to the Sieur *Funck*, their Miniſter at *Peterſburg*; but required, at the ſame Time, that the King of *England*, as Elector of *Hanover*, ſhould previouſly accede to the ſecret Articles of the Treaty of *Peterſburg*. And, as his *Britannic* Majeſty never would be concerned in this Myſtery of Iniquity, Count *Bruhl* found himſelf under the Neceſſity of waiting the Iſſue of the Project which had been formed to make another innocent Alliance; as appears in a Letter from Count *Bruhl* to the Sieur *Funck*, of the 2d of *May* 1753.

The Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony* thought it neceſſary to put on theſe outward Appearances of Moderation, that they might not wound the Delicacy of ſuch of their Allies, as ſhewed their Abhorrence of the ſecret Views of the Alliance of *Petersburg*; but, for their Part, they never loſt Sight of their favourite Plan, of previouſly dividing the Spoils of the King of *Pruſſia*, in keeping conſtantly to the 4th Article of the ſaid Treaty as their Baſis. This appears clearly by a Letter from Count *Flemming*, of the 28th of *February* 1753 *, in which he gives Count *Bruhl* an Account:

'That

their Imperial Majeſties the Empreſs of *Ruſsia*, and the Empreſs-Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to which Treaty the King has been invited to accede.

This Declaration, together with all that has been intimated at the ſame Time to the ſaid *Ruſsian* Miniſter, muſt ſtill continue freſh in his Memory.

In the like Manner we expreſly repeat here the ſame friendly Declaration, which, among other ſalutary Views, tends principally to prove his Majeſty's high Eſteem for their Imperial Majeſties and the other Allies, and the Value he ſets on their Friendſhip. Nor does his Majeſty doubt in the leaſt, conſidering the ſo frequently repeated Aſſurances of the precious Friendſhip of her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſsia*, but that ſhe will, in Return, in Conſequence of the Acceſſion in Queſtion, previouſly and ſufficiently provide for the Safety of his Majeſty's hereditary Dominions, and prevail on the other Allies to do the ſame.

In this Expectation, his Majeſty will ſpeedily ſend his Miniſter at the Court of *Ruſsia* the neceſſary Inſtructions for proceeding further in the Affair, and bringing the Negociation in Queſtion to a happy Iſſue.

And of this we would not fail to apprize his Excellency Count *de Keyſerling*, that he may impart the ſame to his Court, *&c.*

Dreſden, June 26, 1751. *C. de Bruhl.*

* *Extract of a Letter from Count* de Flemming *to Count* de Bruhl, *dated at* Vienna, Feb. 28, 1753.—In Conformity to the Diſpatch which your Excellency honoured me with the 19th of *December*, I have expreſſed to Count *d'Uhlefeld* the Satisfaction of the King, our Maſter, at the clear and preciſe Declaration of her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen on the Acknow-

'That Count *Uhlefeld* had charged him to repreſent again 'to his Court, that they could not take too ſecure Meaſures 'againſt the ambitious Views of the King of *Pruſſia*, and that '*Saxony*, more eſpecially, as being the moſt expoſed, could 'not be too cautious in guarding againſt them: That it was 'therefore abſolutely neceſſary to ſtrengthen their old Engage-'ments, upon the Footing propoſed by the late Count *Harrach*, 'in 1745, and that this might be done upon Occaſion of the 'Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Petersburg*.'

Count *Bruhl* *, in his Anſwer to this Diſpatch, of the 8th of *March* 1753, ſays,

'That

knowledgment of the Treaty which ſubſiſts between the two Courts, and on the Application to the Caſe in Queſtion relative to the King of *Pruſsia*.

I added, at the ſame Time, that it would be proper, and the King my Maſter expected it, that, in Imitation of *Ruſsia*, the reſpective Miniſters, who reſide at the Courts principally intereſted in maintaining Peace, ſhould be eventually authoriſed to declare in due Time, and ſuppoſing there ſhould ſeem to be a Neceſſity for it (before which we ourſelves would not demand it) in what Light the Imperial Courts would conſider any Inſult or Wrong that might be done us on the Part of the King of *Pruſsia*.

Count *d'Uhlefeld* replied, that there would be no Difficulty about the Orders to be ſent for that Purpoſe to their Miniſters, if we required it; but that he deſired me again to conſider of what Uſe ſuch a Declaration could be to us, and what Impreſſion it might make on the King of *Pruſſia*, when given in the Senſe of the Treaty of 1743, conſidering the Inſufficiency of the Succour therein ſtipulated: That he charged me to repreſent again, on this Occaſion, to my Court, that they could not be too careful in taking Meaſures againſt the ambitious Views of the King of *Pruſsia*; and that *Saxony* eſpecially, as being the moſt expoſed, could not uſe too many Precautions to guard againſt him: 'That it was there-'fore abſolutely neceſſary to ſtrengthen our former Engagements, on the 'Footing propoſed by the late Count *de Harrach* in 1745. That this 'might be done on Occaſion of our Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Peterſ-'burg*, or in any other Manner which to us ſhould appear moſt conve-'nient for our Safety, and the propereſt for keeping it ſecret:' That he thought no Time ſhould be loſt in putting themſelves in a good Poſture of Defence, it appearing to him that the preſent Poſture of Affairs abſolutely required the allied Courts to unite cloſer than ever, and that each of them ſhould look upon the Intereſts of his Ally as his own, and, to uſe his own Expreſſions, 'That all ſhould anſwer for each one, and each one for all.'

* *Extract of a Letter from Count* Bruhl *to Count* Flemming *at* Vienna; *dated at* Dreſden, March 8, 1753.—I make Uſe at the ſame Time of the Excurſion of Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams* and this ſafe Opportunity, to communicate to you a Report of the Privy Council of the 3d D. c. containing the Sentiments of that Council with Regard to more extenſive Engage-

'That his *Poliſh* Majeſty was not averſe to treat afterwards, 'in the utmoſt Secrecy, with the Court of *Vienna*, concern-'ing Succours, by private and confidential Declarations, re-'lative to the 4th ſecret Article of the Treaty of *Petersburg*, 'upon Condition of reaſonable Conditions and Advantages; 'which, in this Caſe ought to be granted him. I am previ-'ouſly of Opinion, adds he, That what was promiſed us by 'the Empreſs-Queen's Declaration, of the 3d of *May* 1745, 'may ſerve for a Baſis *.'

In a Word, to ſet the Syſtem of the Court of *Saxony*, concerning this Acceſſion, in its full Light, it will be ſufficient only to quote the very Words of a Diſpatch from Count *Flemming* to Count *Bruhl*, of the 16th of *June* 1756, in which the former expreſſes his Sentiments very naturally, in ſaying:

'Your Excellency knows the great Objections, which the 'Court of *Petersburg* made to us in the laſt War, when we 'reclaimed the *Caſus Fœderis*; and your Excellency will alſo 'remember the Anſwer which their Miniſters gave us, when 'we were preſſed to accede to the Treaty of *Petersburg* of '1746, and we ſhewed our Willingneſs to do it, upon Con-'dition, that we ſhould not appear upon the Stage, till after 'the King of *Pruſſia* ſhould be attacked, and his Forces di-'vided; that we might not, from the Situation of our Coun-'try, hazard our falling the firſt Sacrifice.'

The Allies of *Saxony* entered at length into this Plan of the Court of *Dreſden*; witneſs, among other Proofs, a remarkable

Engagements, to which we are invited by the Court of *Vienna*, on Occaſion of our approaching Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Ruſsia*. This Communication is to be of no farther Uſe to you, than to inform you in what Light the Affair is conſidered, and what Difficulties attend it. But, beſides, the King does not like the Expedient propoſed, to inſert at firſt, in our Act of Acceſſion, the reciprocal Engagement of aſſiſting one another with all our Forces. 'His Majeſty, however, is not averſe to come 'to an Underſtanding hereafter, under the utmoſt Secrecy, with the 'Court of *Vienna*, with Regard to ſuch Succours, by private and con-'fidential Declarations, relative to the fourth ſecret Article of the Treaty 'of *Peterſburg*, by Means of juſt Conditions and Advantages, which, 'in this Caſe, muſt alſo be granted us, and in Regard to which, you 'may take *ad referendum* whatever they may pleaſe to propoſe to you. 'In the mean Time I am of Opinion, that what was promiſed by the 'Empreſs-Queen's Declaration of the 3d of *May* 1745, may ſerve for the 'Baſis.'

* This is the *Treaty of Partition*; the Court of *Vienna*'s Copy bearing Date the 3d of *May*, and that of the Court of *Saxony*, on the 18th of *May*, 1745.

able Paſſage, contained in the Sieur *Funck*'s Diſpatch of the 7th of *June* 1753, wherein he ſends Word, that,

'Having been aſked at *Peterſburg*, Whether this Court 'would not take up Arms, in Caſe of a War with *Pruſſia*; 'and having replied, that the Situation of *Saxony* did not 'permit her to enter the Liſts, till her powerful Neighbour 'ſhould be beat out of the Field;' He was anſwered, 'That 'he was in the Right, That the *Saxons* ought to wait till the 'Knight was thrown out of the Saddle.'

From all the Proofs therefore, which have been now alledged, it is evident that the Court of *Saxony*, tho' ſhe had not acceded formally to the Treaty of *Petersburg*, is not the leſs an Accomplice in all the dangerous Deſigns, which the Court of *Vienna* has built upon the Foundation of this Treaty; and that, having by their Allies been diſpenſed with from a formal Concurrence, they had only waited for the Moment when they might, without too much expoſing themſelves, concur in it effectually, and ſhare the Spoils of their Neighbour.

In the mean Time, the *Auſtrian* and *Saxon* Miniſters laboured ſecretly and in concert, with the more Ardor, to pave the Way for thoſe Means which were to give Exiſtence to the ſecret Alliance of *Petersburg*. In this Treaty, it was laid down as a Principle, that, whenever any War whatever broke out between the King and *Ruſſia*, the Empreſs-Queen would be authoriſed to retake *Sileſia*. Nothing therefore was neceſſary to be done, but to bring about ſuch a War: And, in Order to this, no Means were found more proper, than to ſet the King at Variance with her Majeſty the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* beyond a Poſſibility of Reconciliation, and to make Uſe of the moſt odious Impoſtures and the moſt atrocious Calumnies, in Order to provoke that Princeſs, by laying to the King's Charge all ſorts of Deſigns againſt *Ruſſia*, and even the Empreſs's own Perſon; at other Times upon *Poland*, and with Reſpect to *Sweden*. The Public, from the following Specimens, will judge of the Truth of what is here advanced.

By the Diſpatch from Count *Vicedom*, the *Saxon* Miniſter at *Petersburg*, dated the 18th of *April* 1747 *, it will appear; 'That

* *Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Vicedom *to Count* de Bruhl, *dated St.* Peterſburg, April 18, 1747.—I have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, that *Pretlack* has told me in Confidence, that, at a ſecret Interview which he has had with the Empreſs and the High Chancellor, he had

‘ That Baron *Pretlack*, Miniſter from *Vienna* exults in his ‘ having found Means, by confidential Communications from ‘ his Court, concerning ſeveral clandeſtine Practices of the ‘ King of *Pruſſia* to the Prejudice of her Imperial Majeſty, to ‘ inſpire her with Sentiments which had carried her Enmity ‘ to the higheſt Pitch; and that the two Miniſters of *Vienna* ‘ and *Saxony* were concerting, with each other, the Means of ‘ accommodating Matters between the Empreſs-Queen and ‘ *France*, that the former may be able to make Head againſt ‘ the King of *Pruſſia*.

Count *Bernes*, in a Diſpatch of the 6th of *July* 1747, acquaints the Empreſs-Queen with the Arguments he had made Uſe of to the *Ruſſian* Miniſter, Count *Keyzerling*, to excite him to render his Relations more ſpirited, and to exaggerate the military Arrangements of the King of *Pruſſia*.

The Sieur *de Weingarten*, Secretary to the *Auſtrian* Embaſſy at *Berlin*, informs Count *Uhlefeld*, by a Letter dated the 24th of *Auguſt* 1748; that, at the Inſtance of Count *Bernes*, then reſiding at *Petersburg*, he had prevailed on the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Berlin*, to inform his Court, that the King of *Pruſſia* was making freſh Preparations for War, which had no other Tendency, than to procure the Sovereignty for the Prince Succeſſor of *Sweden* *.

Count

had found Means, by Communications made in Confidence, on the Part of his Court, relative to divers ſecret Practices of that Prince, diſadvantageous to her Imperial Majeſty, to inſpire her with Sentiments that have carried her Enmity to the higheſt Pitch, ſo that this Ambaſſador imagines, a very ſmall Addition would be ſufficient to make her Anger break out into ſome hoſtile Act, *&c.*

I have therefore begun to addreſs myſelf to the Ambaſſador *Pretlack*, after giving him a Detail of all the Advantages which might reſult from our friendly Proceedings for his Court, and even for that of *Ruſsia*, by procuring an Accommodation with *France*, by which the Empreſs-Queen would be better enabled to make Head againſt the King of *Pruſsia*, &c.

* *Tranſlation of a Letter from* Weingarten, *the Secretary of the Embaſſy, to Count* d'Uhlefeld. Berlin, Auguſt 24, 1748.—A Courier from the Earl of *Hyndford* paſſed through here the Day before Yeſterday, and brought me a Diſpatch from Count *de Bernes*, which gives me and Count *de Keyſerling* great Light into the military Preparations making in this Country, ſince *C. Bernes* writes that the *French* and *Pruſsian* Party in *Sweden* are ſtrenuouſly labouring to procure abſolute Power for the Prince-Succeſſor: That, in Conſideration of theſe Circumſtances, it was wiſhed that the Empreſs's Journey to *Moſcow* could be prevented; and as Nobody could more contribute towards it than the Count de *Kayſerling*, with Regard to the Preparations and dangerous Deſigns of the Court of *Berlin*,

Count *Bernes*, on the 12th of *December* 1749, wrote from *Petersburg* to Count *de Puebla* at *Berlin*:

'That he must cause it to be insinuated to the Sieur *Gross*, 'Minister from *Russia*, that something was plotting in *Sweden* 'against the Life and Person of the Empress of *Russia*, in 'which the Court of *Prussia* had no small Share; and that, 'when the Sieur *Gross* should, in Confidence, communicate 'it to him, he himself should confirm the Truth of this Dis-'covery *.'

The *Saxon* Ministers have been equally active in these underhand Dealings, with those of *Vienna*; and, indeed, it may be even said they surpassed them.

In the Instructions which the Court of *Saxony* gave, in 1750, to General *d'Arnim*, when he was going in Quality of Minister Plenipotentiary to *Petersburg*, there is one express Article, by which he is charged to keep up dextrously the Distrust and Jealousy of *Russia* with Regard to *Prussia*, and to encourage every Disposition that might be taken against that Crown †.

No Person executed these Orders better than the Sieur *de Funck*, the *Saxon* Minister at *Petersburg*, who was the Life and Soul of the whole Party.

Never

lin, he was to stir up this Minister for that Purpose; and, he being already sufficiently prejudiced against this Court, I found no Difficulty in carrying my Point; for Yesterday he shewed me his Relation, drawn up according to the Count de *Bernes*'s Desires, and promised me to continue in that Strain every Week.

* *Letter from Count* de Bernes *to Count* de la Puebla. *Dated at* Petersburg, December 12, 1749.—I venture, under the Seal of the greatest Secrecy, to make you the following Request. It is desired that you would get it whispered to M. de *Gross*, the *Russian* Minister, but with so much Precaution that it may never be suspected it came from you, that some Machinations are carrying on in *Sweden* against the Empress's Person, in which the *Prussian* Court has no small Share; and as the said Minister, in all Probability, will not fail to make you a Confident in this Discovery, you are desired to answer him, That you know nothing of the Matter, but that you will make Enquiries about it; and afterwards you are to confirm it to him, as a Thing that you have found out upon Enquiry.

† *Translated Extract of the Instruction given to General* Arnim. Dresden, February 19, 1750.—General *Arnim* must also take Care to keep up in the Empress, and in her well-intentioned Ministers, a Jealousy of the *Prussian* Power, its Aggrandisement, and the Abuse that is made of it; and, consequently, he must not fail to commend and applaud the Attention, and all the Measures, which the Empress may take to oppose it, &c.

Never did that Miniſter omit an Opportunity of inſinuating, that the King was forming Deſigns upon *Courland*, *Poliſh Pruſſia*, and the City of *Dantzic*; that the Courts of *France*, *Pruſſia*, and *Sweden*, were hatching vaſt Projects, in Caſe of a Vacancy of the Throne of *Poland*; and innumerable other Falſities of the ſame Kind; which his Majeſty has ſufficiently contradicted by the Conduct full of Amity and Moderation, which he has conſtantly obſerved towards the Republic of *Poland*, and by the Caution he has uſed never to intermeddle with the domeſtic Affairs of *Poland* and *Courland*, notwithſtanding the Example given him in that Reſpect by other Powers.

It would be tedious to relate all the Inſinuations of this Nature, which occur in the Correſpondence of the *Saxon* Miniſters. One remarkable Inſtance, in the Diſpatch of the Sieur *Funck*, of the 6th of *December* 1753, will be ſufficient *.

Count *Bruhl* has always been very aſſiduous and punctual in furniſhing Materials for the *Saxon* Miniſters for Inſinuations of this Kind.

By the Diſpatches of the 6th and 13th of *February* 1754 †, he

* *Tranſlated Extract of a Letter from the Sieur* de Funck *to Count* de Bruhl. *Dated at* St. Peterſburg, Dec. 6, 1753.—In relating the Motives which he *(Funck)* and Baron *Pretlack*, Miniſter from *Vienna*, had alledged to the *Ruſsian* Miniſters, for keeping continually a powerful Army on the Frontiers of *Pruſsia*, he ſays he has, among other Things, repreſented to them:

'That this Precaution was ſo much the more neceſſary, conſidering 'the notorious Views of the Courts of *France*, *Pruſsia*, and *Sweden*, in 'caſe of a Vacancy in the Throne of *Poland*, as the King of *Pruſsia* 'would not then delay executing his Deſigns upon *Poliſh Pruſsia*, and 'on the Mouth of the *Viſtula*.—That they ſhould imitate the Example 'of the King of *Pruſsia*, who never ſpares any Expences, when they 'have a Tendency to render him more formidable, as appears from his 'having lately formed three new Regiments more: That the Court of '*Ruſsia* has not the leaſt Reaſon to fear being abandoned by her Allies, 'whenever ſhe comes to Blows; that they know too well their own In-'tereſt, *&c.*'

† *Tranſlated Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to the Sieur* Funck *at* Peterſburg, Feb. 6, 1754 —I do not doubt but the Court of *Ruſsia* is already informed of the different Movements and Arrangements, which the King of *Pruſsia* is making in the Kingdom of that Name with the greateſt Celerity and the utmoſt Secrecy, with Reſpect to Commerce, the Coin, and eſpecially military Preparations. I alſo hope that Court will be the more attentive thereto, as thoſe Preparations have been remarked to ſucceed the great Augmentation of Troops which the Empreſs of *Ruſsia* lately ordered to be made in her neighbouring Provinces,

he informs the Miniſters of *Petersburg*, of commercial Arrangements, of the Erection of Mints, and of Armaments, in *Pruſſia*; adding this Reflection, that the Ambition of the King of *Pruſſia*, his Views of Aggrandiſement upon *Poliſh Pruſſia*, and his Project to ruin the Commerce of *Dantzic*, were no Secret.

He inſinuates, by the Diſpatch of the 28th of *July* 1754, the King's having a Deſign upon *Courland*, becauſe the *Berlin Gazette* had publiſhed the Death of *Biron* *; and, in that of the 2d of *Auguſt* †, he endeavours to eſtabliſh a Belief that *France* and *Pruſſia* had been labouring a great While, at the *Ottoman Porte*, to bring about a War againſt *Ruſſia*; and that, if

and that they ſeem to be in Conſequence thereof. I have, however, thought proper to communicate to you the Advices on this Head, which we have ſucceſſively received, in order that you may make Uſe of them in your Conferences with the Miniſtry of the Court where you reſide. We are very attentive thereto, being well ſatisfied of the King of *Pruſſia*'s great Deſire to intermeddle in the domeſtic Affairs of *Poland*; that his Projects to ruin the Commerce of *Poland*, and particularly that of *Dantzic*, become every Day more and more conſpicuous; and that his Views of Aggrandiſement, on that Side, are certainly one of the moſt flattering Objects of his Schemes.

Count *Bruhl*'s Diſpatch of the 13th of *February*, 1754, contains only a Detail of the military Preparations which the King was making in *Pruſsia*.

Extract of a Letter from the Sieur de Funck *to Count* de Bruhl, June 30*th*, 1754.—According to the Report of the Envoy, M. *de Groſs*, your Excellency has yourſelf informed him, that ſeven new *Pruſsian* Regiments are ſoon to be raiſed. Thanks are returned to your Excellency for this Advice, and, at the ſame Time, aſſured, that a good Uſe will certainly be made of it, as well as of all other Intelligence of this Nature.

* *Tranſlated Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to the Sieur* Funck. Warſaw, July 28, 1754.—The Deſigns which are hatching by ſome ill-intentioned Powers, with Regard to *Courland*, manifeſt themſelves, beſides other Tokens and Preparations, by the public Gazettes of *Berlin*, which ſometimes announce the Death of the unhappy Duke, and ſometimes his deſperate State of Health, in order, by this Means, to prepare the Public for future Events, *&c.*

† *Tranſlated Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to the Sieur* Funck. Warſaw, Auguſt 2, 1754.—In ſpeaking of the Umbrage taken by the *Ottoman Porte*, at the Fortreſs building by the Court of *Ruſsia* on the Frontiers of *Turky*, he adds:

'As the Courts of *France* and *Pruſsia* have hitherto conſtantly labour'd to draw the *Ottoman Porte* into a War with *Ruſsia*, this Affair 'would afford them a fine Opportunity; the King of *Pruſsia* would then 'no longer delay pulling off the Maſk, and openly declaring the Deſign 'of his continual Armaments; in which Caſe, *Courland* might poſſibly 'become the firſt Sacrifice to his Ambition.'

if they found Means of ſucceeding, the King of *Pruſſia* would not miſs the Opportunity of executing his Deſign upon *Courland.*

In the Diſpatch of the Firſt of *December* 1754 *, Count *Bruhl* tranſmits to *Ruſſia* the fictitious Advice, that the King of *Pruſſia*, in Order to make his Alliance agreeable to the Court of *Denmark*, had offered them his Aſſiſtance to acquire the Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, under Pretence, that the Great Duke of *Ruſſia* had embraced the *Greek* Religion, which was not tolerated in the Empire. This is a Thing his Majeſty never entertained the leaſt Thought of, and, for the Falſity of which, he may boldly appeal to the Teſtimony of the Court of *Copenhagen*.

The Sieur *Funk* informed Count *Bruhl*, by a Letter of the 19th of *July* 1755, that the Sieur *Groſs*, the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Dreſden*, would do a good Piece of Service to the common

* *Tranſlated Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to the Sieur* Funck, *dated* Dec. 1, 1754.—I cannot conceal from you the Advice I have received, concerning a new Deſign of the King of *Pruſſia* to facilitate his Views of Aggrandiſement. That Prince, it is well known, has long endeavoured to bring the Courts of *Sweden* and *Denmark* into his Intereſt. The Overture he made in *Denmark*, on Occaſion of prolonging the Subſidiary Treaty between that Court and *France*, having failed, he is now thinking of other Methods for gaining over the Court of *Denmark*.

The Birth of the young Grand Duke of *Ruſſia* muſt have appeared to him a favourable Opportunity of obtaining that End; for, as he imagines that, after this Event, which ſecures the Succeſſion in the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, the Negociation for exchanging that Dutchy againſt the County of *Oldenburg* will be attended with greater Difficulties; and that the King of *Denmark* would not, without great Reluctance, drop a Project whereby his Dominions would receive that compacted Form he ſo much deſires; it is pretended, that, in order to ſucceed in his Views, he has propoſed another Plan to the *Daniſh* Court. It has hitherto been impoſſible to diſcover the Nature of this Plan, or in what Manner he has promiſed to ſecond it; whether even violent Means are to be made Uſe of, and what he would ſtipulate for himſelf in Return. However, my Advices make me conjecture, that, in this Project, the Pretence of the *Greek* Religion, which the Grand Duke has embraced, and which is not one of the Religions tolerated in the Empire, has not been forgot; and that he flatters himſelf, by this Means, to engage therein the Empire and the Guarantees of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*.

Though I do not pretend to determine any Thing in Regard to this Project, which, after all, is ſo conformable to the Genius of the King of *Pruſſia*; and though I am likewiſe of Opinion, that the Court of *Denmark* will not be the Dupe of it, yet the Idea alone of ſuch a Project ſeems ſufficiently important for you to impart it in Confidence to the *Ruſſian* Miniſtry, but ſtill with the neceſſary Caution, *&c.*

Cauſe, if he would ſend Advice to his Court, that the King of *Pruſſia* had found a Channel in *Courland*, through which all the Secrets of the Court of *Ruſſia* were conveyed to him; and that they knew how to make a good Uſe of ſuch Advice with the Empreſs *.

Count *Bruhl* anſwered, the 23d of *July*, that he had taken Care to give the neceſſary Information to the Sieur *Groſs*, who would not fail to act accordingly †.

By the Concurrence of ſo great a Number of Calumnies and Impoſitions, they at length, ſucceeded in enſnaring the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*'s good Faith and Equity, and in prejudicing this Princeſs to ſuch a Degree againſt the King, that, by the Reſult of the Aſſemblies of the Senate of *Ruſſia*, held on the 14th and 15th of *May* 1753, it was laid down, as a fundamental Maxim of the Empire, to oppoſe every further Aggrandiſement of the King of *Pruſſia*, and to cruſh him by a ſuperior Force, as ſoon as a favourable Opportunity offered of reducing the Houſe of *Brandenburg* to its original State of Mediocrity.

This Reſolution was renewed in a great Council, held in the Month of *October* 1755, and even then extended ſo far, that it was determined to attack the King of *Pruſſia*, without any farther Diſcuſſion, whether that Prince ſhould happen to attack any of the Allies of the Court of *Ruſſia*, or ſhould himſelf be attacked by one of the Allies of that Court ‡.

To

* *Tranſlated Extract of a Letter from the Sieur* Funck *to Count* de Bruhl. Peterſburg, June 9, 1755.—It would be Rendering good Service to the common Cauſe, if a Hint were given in Confidence to M. *de Groſs*, that he ſhould mention in general Terms in one of his Reports, merely to afford Occaſion for inſinuating it artfully to the Empreſs, that the King of *Pruſſia* muſt have found out a Channel in *Courland*, by which he is exactly informed of the Secrets of this Court, *&c.*

† *Tranſlated Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to M.* Funck, *dated* July 23, 1755.—In acknowledging the Receipt of your Diſpatch of the 30th paſt, I ſhall tell you I have taken Care to diſcharge, in Regard to M. *de Groſs*, the Commiſſion contained in your Letter of the 9th paſt. He thankfully received the Advice which was given him, as nothing could render him more acceptable to his Court, than making frequent and artful Mention, in his Reports, of the pernicious Views and Artifices of the Court of *Pruſſia*, which are but too true; and he will not fail of profiting by this Counſel, *&c.*

‡ *Extract of a Letter from the Sieur* Funck, *to Count de* Bruhl. Peterſburg, October 20, 1755.—All I can poſitively ſay, concerning the Object of the Deliberations of the laſt Grand Council, is this: That, in taking for their Baſis the known Reſult of the Grand Council at *Moſcow*, they

To form an Idea of the Joy, which this Reſolution of the Court of *Ruſſia* gives Count *Bruhl*, and how well he was diſpoſed to bring his own to act in concert with it; we ſhall produce the two following Paſſages. In the Diſpatch of the 11th of *November* 1755, he anſwers the Sieur *Funck*, that

'The Deliberations of the Grand Council reflect ſo much 'the more Glory upon *Ruſſia*, as nothing can be more ad- 'vantageous to the common Cauſe, than previouſly to lay an 'effectual Foundation for deſtroying the overgrown Power of '*Pruſſia* and the undoubted Ambition of that Court.'

In his Diſpatch of the 23d of *November*, he explains himſelf as follows:

'The Reſult of the Grand Council of *Ruſſia* has given us 'great Satisfaction: The confidential Communication of it, 'which *Ruſſia* is pleaſed to make, will enable all its Allies, as 'well as our Court, to enter on an Explanation relative to the 'Arrangements and Meaſures to be taken in Conſequence 'thereof. But *Saxony* cannot be blamed, for proceeding, 'conſidering her Neighbour's ſuperior Power, with the ut- 'moſt Caution, and previouſly expects that a Proviſion be 'made for its Security by its Allies, and to be aſſiſted with the 'requiſite Means of acting.'

The Convention for a Neutrality in *Germany*, ſigned at *London* the 16th of *January*, having ſilenced all the Calumnies of Count *Bruhl*, and ſhaken his Syſtem of Iniquity; he redoubled his Efforts in *Ruſſia*, to prevent the Re-eſtabliſhment of a good Underſtanding between the King and the Court of *Peterſburg*. See how he explains himſelf on this Head in his Diſpatch of the 23d of *June* 1756.

'A Reconciliation, between the Courts of *Berlin* and *Pe-* '*tersburg* would be the moſt critical and the moſt dangerous

they have again laid it down as a fundamental Maxim for Time to come, to oppoſe with all their Forces the farther Aggrandiſement of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, and, for this Purpoſe, to put themſelves in ſo good a Condition, that they may take Advantage of the firſt Opportunity that ſhall offer; 'and they are reſolved to attack the King of *Pruſſia* with- 'out any ulterior Diſcuſſion, not only in the Caſe of this Prince's at- 'tacking any of the Allies of this Court; but this is likewiſe to take 'Place, if the King of *Pruſſia* ſhould be attacked by one of the ſaid 'Allies of this Court.' In Order to this, they intend to form Magazines for an hundred thouſand Men at *Riga*, *Mittau*, *Liebau* and *Windau*; and they have contrived for this Service a Fund of two Millions and a half of Roubles, and another annual Fund of a Million and a half for maintaining theſe Arrangements.

'Event that could happen. It is to be hoped, that *Russia* 'will not hearken to such odious Proposals; and that the 'Court of *Vienna* will be able to prevent so fatal an Union.'

The Court of *Vienna* having perfectly succeeded in this Respect; and imagining, after the new Connections they contracted during the Course of this Year, that they had caught the favourable Opportunity of recovering *Silesia* without Obstruction; they accordingly lost no Time in taking their necessary Measures. All the World knows, what great Armaments were made by the Court of *Russia*, both by Sea and Land, in the Month of *April*, without any apparent Object; the Court of *England*, whose Name was made free with on this Occasion, having required no Succours.—Soon after, *Bohemia* and *Moravia* were crowded with Troops; Camps were assembled; Magazines erected; and all the Preparations made for an approaching War.

It is not upon bare Suspicion, or false Intelligence, that the King has attributed those Armaments to a secret Combination against his Dominions, and afterwards postponed, for certain Reasons, until next Year. His Majesty has had such Intimations of it, as almost amount to a Demonstration: For Example,

The Sieur *Prasse*, Secretary to the *Saxon* Embassy at *Petersburg*, wrote thus to Count *Bruhl*, on the 28th of *April* 1756:

'I am charged to acquaint your Excellency, that it is 'wished you would be pleased, in Order to favour certain 'Views, to get conveyed to *Petersburg* by different Channels 'the following Intelligence:' "That the King of *Prussia*, "under Pretence of Commerce, was sending Officers and En-"gineers in Disguise into *Ukraine*, to reconnoitre the Country, "and excite a Rebellion." 'That this Intelligence must not 'come from the Court of *Saxony*, nor from M. *Gross*, the '*Russian* Envoy, but from third Hands; in Order to conceal 'this Contrivance; and that the same Commission had been 'given to other Ministers, so that this Piece of News may 'come from different Quarters. I was also desired to write 'of it to Baron *Sack* in *Sweden*, which I shall take Care to 'do: And I was also assured, that the Interest of our Court 'was equally concerned therein; with this Addition, that the 'King of *Prussia* had given *Saxony* a Blow, which they would 'feel for fifty Years; but that he should himself soon receive 'one, which he would feel for a hundred Years.'

Count *Bruhl*, who is always ready to act against the King,

and

and not remarkably delicate in the Choice of the Means made Uſe of, promiſed, in his Letter of the 2d of *June*, to execute this Commiſſion *.—Here then is the Pretence of a Rupture ready found.

Secretary *Praſſe* writes, in another Diſpatch of the 10th of *May:*

'Going to viſit a certain Miniſter, he told me that he 'waited with Impatience for the Effect of the Intelligence that 'had been ſuggeſted; and, at the ſame Time, gave me to under-'ſtand, that they would not much longer heſitate about begin-'ning a War againſt the King of *Pruſſia*, in order to ſet Bounds 'to the Power of ſo troubleſome a Neighbour. I took the 'Liberty to repreſent, that I did not ſee, in Favour of what 'Ally they intended to make ſo powerful a Diverſion, eſpe-'cially ſince the Convention of Neutrality, ſigned between 'the Kings of *Pruſſia* and *England*. To this I was anſwered, 'thoſe Engagements do not in the leaſt concern us, we go 'on our own Way, in keeping cloſe to the Senſe of the 'Treaty of Subſidy; the Empreſs having charged the Grand 'Council with the Care of putting this Treaty in Execution, 'ſuch Meaſures have been thought proper to be taken, as might 'be moſt conducive to the Glory of the Crown, and the Se-'curity of our Allies. Adding, that, the Empreſs having given 'the Grand-Council an unlimited Power to act according as 'Circumſtances ſhould require, he had made Uſe of it, to faſ-'ten the Bell to the Beaſt.' This was his Expreſſion.

The ſame Secretary writes, in his Letter dated the 21ſt of *June*,

'That, to judge by the preſent Situation of Affairs at the 'Court of *Ruſſia*, they would very much approve of the new 'Connections of the Court of *Vienna* with *France:* That they 'might even ſo far extend their Engagements with the Court 'of *Vienna*, as to ſupport it in its Enterprizes againſt *Pruſſia*; 'which were talked of publicly at *Petersburg:* That Count '*Eſterhaſi* was very buſy in negociating, but with the utmoſt 'Secrecy.' He adds 'That he had learned, from Perſons

* *Extract of a Diſpatch from Count* de Bruhl *to Secretary* Praſſe *at* Peterſburg, June 2, 1756.—As to what regards the ſecret Commiſſion, for tranſmitting to *Peterſburg*, by ſecret Methods, Advice of the *Pruſſian* Machinations in the *Ukraine*, we are yet in ſearch of a good and ſafe Channel; and they ſhall very ſoon perceive, in ſome Shape other, the Effect of my perſonal Inclination to ſecond ſo good, though ſomewhat artful, an Intention.

'who were well informed, that the Order for putting a Stop 'to the Armaments by Sea and Land, was equally owing to 'their Want, both of good Sea-Officers and Seamen for the 'Marine, and of Magazines and Forage for the Land-Forces.'

The Advices from *Vienna* perfectly agree with thoſe from *Ruſſia*. Count *Flemming*, the *Saxon* Miniſter at *Vienna*, writes to Count *Bruhl*, on the 12th of *June*, in theſe very Terms:

'Having brought the Thread of my Diſcourſe with Count 'Kaunitz, inſenſibly, to the Armaments of *Ruſſia*, I aſked 'him the Reaſon of them: And, though this Miniſter did 'not, on this Occaſion, clearly explain himſelf thereon, yet 'he did not contradict me, when I told him that thoſe great 'Preparations ſeemed rather to be intended againſt the King 'of *Pruſſia*, than to fulfil their Engagements with *England*. 'And, on this Occaſion, I gave Count *Kaunitz* to underſtand, 'that I could not well conceive how *Ruſſia* could maintain 'ſuch numerous Armies out of their own Territories, in Caſe 'the Subſidies from *England* ceaſed, and that conſequently 'the Empreſs-Queen muſt intend to ſupply their Deficiency: 'Upon which he anſwered me, that the Money would be 'willingly granted, provided they knew how to employ it 'properly. Theſe were his own Words. And on my obſerv-'ing to him, that it was to be apprehended, in Caſe that 'crafty and ſharp-ſighted Prince ſhould happen to diſcover 'ſuch a Concert with this Court, he would, all of a ſudden, 'fall upon them; he replied, that he was not very uneaſy 'about it; that he would meet with his Match; and that 'they were prepared againſt all Events.'

In the Diſpatch of the 4th of *July*, Count *Flemming* expreſſes himſelf thus.

'Count *Keyſerling* has received a Letter from a certain '*Ruſſian* Miniſter, which is written with ſuch Obſcurity, that 'it is very difficult to form any Judgment of the Sentiments of 'his Court, with Regard to the Reſolution they propoſe to 'take in the preſent Criſis. The ſaid Letter is dated the 15th 'of *June*; and contains in Subſtance, that he would not have 'failed to have informed him of the Connection of the pre-'ſent Affairs, had he not been prevented by the great Secrecy, 'which it was agreed to obſerve, and which had laid him un-'der the Neceſſity of uſing a Style equally laconic and myſ-'terious; that he was not ſurpriſed, that he, *Keyſerling*, ſaw 'before his Eyes a Chaos, which he could not clear up: 'That all he could do at preſent, was only to refer him to

'the

'the Saying, *Sapienti ſat*; hoping, that hereafter both he
'and *Kaunitz* might not have any Occaſion to make Uſe of
'ſuch Reſerve; that the Treaty between *England* and *Pruſsia*
'had made great Alteration in Affairs; and that, as the Cor-
'reſpondence between *England* and *Pruſſia* ſtill continued, he
'muſt be upon his Guard with Reſpect to Mr. *Keith*.'

Count *Flemming*'s Diſpatches are filled with a great Number of ſuch Paſſages. He relates among other Things, that Count *Keyſerling* had received Orders to ſpare neither Pains nor Money, in Order to obtain an exact Knowledge of the State of the Revenues of the Court of *Vienna*; and he aſſures, that this Court had remitted a Million of Florins to *Peterſburg*. He very often expreſſes his own Perſuaſion of an eſtabliſhed Concert between the two Courts of *Vienna* and *Ruſſia*; that the latter, in Order the better to conceal the true Reaſons of her Armaments, alledged the ſpecious Pretence of being enabled thereby to fulfil the Engagements they had contracted with *England*; and that when all the Preparations ſhould be finiſhed, they were to fall unexpectedly upon the King of *Pruſſia* *. This Perſuaſion runs through all his Diſpatches;

* *Extract of a Letter from Count* de Flemming *to Count* de Bruhl, Vienna, June —, 1756.—I muſt further add, that Count *Keyſerling*, by the laſt Reſcript, has been enjoined to ſpare neither Pains nor Money to come at an exact Knowledge of the State of the Revenues of this Court. It is probable they are deſirous of getting this Information, in Order to know exactly, whether this Court can eaſily ſupport, by its own Funds and without the Aſſiſtance of *England*, the Expences of a War; and whether it can, beſides, furniſh Subſidies, &c.

From the ſame, dated *June* 9.

There is Reaſon to preſume, That it has been concerted between the two Imperial Courts of *Vienna* and *Ruſsia*, that the latter, the better to conceal the true Reaſons of her Armament ſhould alledge the ſpecious Pretence of thereby keeping herſelf in a Condition to fulfil, in Caſe of Need, her Engagements contracted in the laſt ſubſidiary Convention with *England*; and, when all the Preparations are finiſhed, then to fall ſuddenly upon the King of *Pruſsia*, &c.

From the ſame, dated *June* 19.

By the general and obſcure Overtures which a certain Miniſter has made to the Sieur *Praſſe*, concerning the Armament of *Ruſsia*, and which your Excellency has been pleaſed to communicate to me by the ſaid Diſpatch: That Miniſter, I have obſerved, begins to grow more reſerved and myſterious with regard to the Intentions of his Court. This Reſerve to me appears conformable to that which is practiſed here, where they alſo only give one to underſtand, that they have no other Deſign than remaining quiet, and preparing in the mean Time, againſt any Event that may happen in the preſent Junctures, &c.

patches; and we may reaſonably credit a Miniſter ſo intelligent, ſo well informed, and ſo much in the Way of being ſo.

Upon combining all theſe Circumſtances together, namely, the Treaty of *Petersburg*, by which the Court of *Vienna* is authoriſed to recover *Sileſia*, as ſoon as a War breaks out between *Pruſſia* and *Ruſſia*: The Reſolution ſolemnly taken in *Ruſſia*, to embrace the firſt Opportunity of attacking the King, whether he ſhould be the Aggreſſor, or be attacked: The Armaments of the two Imperial Courts, at a Time, when neither of them had any Enemy to fear, but when the Conjunctures ſeemed to favour the Views of the Court of *Vienna* upon *Sileſia*: The formal Confeſſion of the *Ruſſian* Miniſters, that thoſe Armaments were deſigned againſt the King: The tacit Acknowledgment of Count *Kaunitz*: The Pains taken by the *Ruſſian* Miniſters to find a Pretence for accuſing the King of endeavouring to ſtir up a Rebellion in the *Ukraine*: I ſay, from the Combination of all theſe Circumſtances, there reſults a Kind of Demonſtration of a ſecret Combination entered into againſt the King: And it is ſubmitted to the Judgment of the impartial World, whether his Majeſty, who had been long informed of all theſe Particulars, could intirely diſcredit poſitive Advices, which came to him from good Hands, of ſuch a Combination; and, conſequently, whether he was not in the Right to demand of the Court of *Vienna* friendly Explanations and Aſſurances concerning the Intention of their Armaments.

Inſtead of making a proper Return to this friendly and open Way of acting, the Empreſs-Queen thought proper to increaſe the juſt Suſpicions of the King, by an Anſwer, which was equallly harſh, captious, and obſcure; telling the Sieur *Klinggrafe*, 'That ſhe had taken her Meaſures for her own 'Security, and for that of her Allies and Friends.'

This pretended Danger is not to be comprehended: The Empreſs-Queen had nothing to apprehend for herſelf; eſpecially ſince her late Alliance with one of the moſt reſpectable Powers of *Europe*; and there was none of her Allies, that ſtood in Need of her Aſſiſtance. But the Riddle is explained, by comparing with this Anſwer the Circumſtances abovementioned; and, eſpecially, the ſecret Article of the Alliance of *Petersburg*, by Virtue of which, the Empreſs-Queen thinks herſelf authoriſed to claim *Sileſia*, whenever the King ſhould happen to be at War with one of her Allies. It would be in vain to object, that this Alliance was merely defenſive. The

Step,

Step, from defenſive to offenſive Meaſures, is not difficult, when two Allies mutually furniſh each other with Pretences for War; and when the auxiliary Party flatters himſelf that he may make Conqueſts upon the Enemy of the belligerant Party. Beſides, the Pretence, which was ſought for, ſufficiently ſhews, what Interpretation they intended to give the Term Offenſive.

In fine, the Public may now be ſatisfied of the real Intention of this Anſwer, from Count *Kaunitz*'s own Words, as related in a very intereſting Diſpatch from Count *Flemming* of the 28th of *July*. That Diſpatch, to be found in *Extenſo* in the Note *, places the Syſtem of the Court of *Vienna*, in

* *Letter from Count* Flemming *to Count* de Bruhl, *dated at* Vienna, *the* 28*th of* July 1756.—Monſieur, M. *de Klinggrafe* received laſt *Saturday* an Expreſs from his Court, in Conſequence of which he ſent the next Morning a Note to Count *de Kaunitz*, earneſtly deſiring him to appoint an Hour for a Conference with him. This Note was delivered to the Chancellor of State, juſt at the Time he was in Conference with the Marſhals *Neuperg* and *Brown* and General Prince *Piccolomini*. And as he intended, immediately after the Conference, to wait upon the Empreſs-Queen, in order to make her a Report thereof, he ſent Word to M. *Klinggrafe*, that he was indeed obliged to go to *Schœnbrunn*, but nevertheleſs he would eſteem it a Favour if he would haſten to him that very Inſtant; which the *Pruſſian* Miniſter did not fail to do. Count *de Kaunitz* told me in Confidence, at a Converſation I had with him Yeſterday Morning, that M. *Klinggrafe*, on his accoſting him, gave him to underſtand, with a certain Embarraſſment blended with Uneaſineſs, that he had juſt received an Expreſs from his Court, who brought him ſome Orders, the Contents of which he was to lay before the Empreſs-Queen in Perſon, and was enjoined to demand a private Audience of her Imperial Majeſty for that Purpoſe, which he deſired he would be pleaſed to procure for him. That he, Count *Kaunitz*, replied, that, being juſt ready to ſet out for *Schœnbrunn*, he willingly took upon him to demand the Audience he deſired; but, at the ſame Time, gave him to underſtand, that it was proper he ſhould be enabled, at leaſt in general Terms, to give the Empreſs previous Notice of the Nature of the Inſinuations he had Orders to make to her Majeſty. Upon which M. *de Klinggrafe* told him that he was charged to demand amicably, and by Way of Eclairciſſement, in the Name of the King his Maſter, what was the Intention of the Armaments and warlike Preparations making here, and whether they might not, perhaps, concern him; which, however, he could not imagine, as he was conſcious that he had not given the leaſt Occaſion for them. That he, *Kaunitz*, replied, that he could not juſt then make any Anſwer to that Overture; that he would not fail making a Report thereof immediately to the Empreſs, and procure him the Audience he deſired: That, nevertheleſs, he could not forbear telling him, that he was ſurpriſed at the Explanation which the King his Maſter demanded, concerning the Meaſures taken in this Country, ſeeing this Court had expreſſed no Uneaſineſs or Umbrage

at

in a full Light. Count *Flemming*, after giving a Detail of what Count *Kaunitz* had told him, with Regard to the Sieur *Klinggrafe*'s Declaration, proceeds in this Manner:

'That at the great Motions and Preparations which had been previouſly obſerved in his Army. This Miniſter farther told me, 'That, having ſet out 'immediately after for *Schœnbrunn*, he had, in his Way thither, conſidered 'what Anſwer he ſhould adviſe his Sovereign to return M. *Klinggrafe*; 'and thinking he perceived that the King of *Pruſsia* had two Objects in 'View, which this Court was deſirous equally to avoid, *viz.* to come to 'Conferences and Eclairciſſements, that muſt immediately cauſe a Suſ'penſion of the Meaſures which they judged neceſſary to be vigorouſly 'continued; and ſecondly, to carry Matters ſtill further, to other Pro'poſitions and more eſſential Engagements; he had therefore judged 'that the Anſwer ought to be of ſuch a Nature as might intirely elude 'the Queſtion of the King of *Pruſsia*; and that, in leaving no more 'Room for further Explanations, it ſhould at the ſame Time be equally 'reſolute and polite, without being ſuſceptible either of any ſiniſter or 'favourable Interpretation. That, conformable to this Notion, it ap'peared to him ſufficient, that the Empreſs ſhould content herſelf with ſimply 'anſwering, That, in the violent and general Criſis *Europe* was now in, 'her Duty and the Dignity of her Crown required her to take ſufficient 'Meaſures for her own Security as well as for the Safety of her Friends 'and Allies.' That the Empreſs-Queen had approved of this Anſwer; and, as a Proof that the Step and Demand of the King of *Pruſsia* did not occaſion the leaſt Embarraſſment here, her Majeſty immediately ordered the Hour of M. *Klinggrafe*'s Audience to be fixed for the next Day, which was the Day before Yeſterday: And after hearing that Miniſter's Propoſition, juſt as he had imparted it the preceding Day to Count *de Kaunitz*, ſhe had anſwered him preciſely in the Terms abovementioned, and then ſuddenly broke off the Audience with a Nod, without entering into any further Detail. It is certain that all *Vienna*, being then aſſembled in the Empreſs-Queen's Drawing-Room, it being a Day of Galla, ſaw M. *Klinggrafe* enter, and then depart in a very few Minutes, with an Air of Aſtoniſhment. I have received all theſe Particulars from the Mouth of Count *de Kaunitz*, who, on this Occaſion, has talked to me with more Openneſs and Confidence than he had done hitherto, and even charged me to make Uſe of them in my Diſpatches to your Excellency, but ſtill with the greateſt Secrecy.

It is not doubted but this Anſwer, equally ſtrong and obſcure, will greatly embarraſs the King of *Pruſsia*; and that Prince, it is pretended here, muſt be very uneaſy, and that he has already drawn out of his Treaſury three Millions of Crowns, for defraying the Expences of his Preparations and Augmentations.

It is preſumed, that his Deſign in aſking the abovementioned Queſtion probably was, that, if he had been anſwered, that he himſelf had been the Cauſe of the Armaments made here, he would have endeavoured to diſculpate himſelf, by alledging, in Proof of his Innocence, that, for this very Reaſon, he had not even formed the Camps which he had ordered to be marked out, in order to exerciſe his Soldiers, but had directed the Regiments to ſeparate; imagining, in all Probability, that he ſhould lay

this

'That Miniſter added, That having, immediately after, 'ſet out for *Schonbrun*, he had, in his Way thither, conſi- 'dered, what Anſwer he ſhould adviſe his Sovereign to return 'to Monſieur *de Klinggrafe*; and that having, as he thought, per-

this Court under a Neceſſity of following his Example, by diſcontinuing likewiſe its Preparations. However, I am perſuaded he will find it a difficult Taſk, by ſuch Illuſions, to divert it from its Deſign.

We have learned, by an Expreſs who arrived laſt *Sunday* from the Count *de Puebla*, that, notwithſtanding the feigned Diſpoſitions of the King of *Pruſsia*, his Troops ſtill continued filing off towards *Sileſia*. It is beſides very eaſily conceived, that, by the local Poſition of his Army, that Prince can aſſemble them in as many Weeks as it would require Months to do the ſame here, on Account of the Diſtance of the Places where the Troops are quartered; on which Account he has too viſible an Advantage over this Court, which he can put to ſuch great Expences, by long and continual Marches, that they would at laſt become intolerable: I ſay, it is very readily conceived, that it is neceſſary to purſue, without Interruption, the Meaſures already begun, in order to put themſelves, in the preſent Circumſtances, upon equal Terms, and in a good Poſture; that the King of *Pruſsia* may be thereby obliged to keep up his Armaments, and the Augmentations made and to be made, which exceed his Means, or waſte himſelf gradually; 'or elſe, in order to prevent 'this Inconvenience, to take a precipitate Reſolution; which, I think, 'is preciſely what they expect.'

The Return of M. *Klinggrafe*'s Courier, which the ſaid Prince, doubtleſs, impatiently expects, will give us more Light into his Diſpoſitions. It is reaſonable to believe, that, if he thinks himſelf menaced, he will no longer delay coming to Action, and preventing thoſe whom he dreads, in order to take Advantage of the Situation in which this Court will continue till the End of the Month of *Auguſt*, which is the Term when all the Troops are to be aſſembled. But, on the other Hand, if he remains quiet, he may be perſuaded that he will not be moleſted or attacked, 'at leaſt not this Year.' However, from all the Obſervations I am able to make, I cannot help thinking, that this Court muſt be very certain of the Friendſhip and Attachment of *Ruſsia*. And this ſeems to me to be farther confirmed by a Letter of the 6th of *December*, from M. *Swart*, the *Dutch* Miniſter at *Petersburg*, to M. *de Burmannia*, in which, among other Things, he obſerves, that the *French* Emiſſary, the Chevalier *Douglas*, gained Ground every Day.

As this cannot fail of producing an Alteration in the old Syſtem of *Ruſsia*, it is not all ſurpriſing that the High Chancellor Count *Beſtucheff*, agreeably to what your Excellency did me the Honour to write to me in your laſt Diſpatch, has reſolved to retire into the Country, under Pretence of recovering his Health, and to withdraw a-while from public Buſineſs; as he may be deſirous of waiting what Turn Affairs may take, and perhaps foreſees the Moment is at no great Diſtance, ſince the Whole ſeems to depend on the King of *Pruſsia*'s Reſolution; it being certain, that, if he remains quiet, neither will the Court of *Vienna* begin to act, 'at leaſt 'this Year: But ſhe will endeavour to finiſh her Preparations during 'that Interval, that ſhe may, the next Year, be in a Situation to take a Reſo-

'perceived, that the King of *Prussia* had two Objects in 'View, which they meant, here, equally to avoid, *viz.* To 'bring on Conferences and Explanations, which might im-

'mediately

'Resolution suitable to the Circumstances and Events which Time may 'produce.'

'And this to me is a further Confirmation of the Opinion which I 'ventured to take the Liberty of communicating to your Excellency in 'my former Letters, that our Court has not any surer Means of profiting 'by the present Conjunctures, which, perhaps, never were so favourable 'during the Reign of our august Master, than by putting itself in a good 'Posture, in order that its Concurrence may be courted. A Friend of 'mine, who pretends to have his Information from one of the Clerks of 'the Treasury, assures me, that this Court has remitted a Million of 'Florins to *Russia*.

Count *de Kaunitz* has told me, that the Advices which your Excellency had conveyed to him, relating to the Reports spread by the King of *Prussia*, concerning Alliances to be made between him and us, as also with *Russia*; and, moreover, that this Court was taking upon her a Mediation between *France* and *England*; has already been sent to him by other Hands, and consequently deserved the more Attention, as well as to be contradicted; which the Empress-Queen's Ministers at the Courts of *Europe* would accordingly be ordered to do. This Chancellor of State further told me, there was Advice, that the King of *Prussia* had formed an Intention of surprising the City of *Stralsund* in *Swedish Pomerania*; and that, if this proved true, it was probably to be in Consequence of the Plot lately discovered at *Stockholm*.

Should your Excellency have an Opportunity of making Insinuations with Safety at the Court of *London*, you might perhaps do it some Service, by apprising it of the Danger into which it has been led by those who now have there the greatest Influence.

That Court will find it a difficult Task to free herself from the Distress which she is plunged into; and, if she does not separate herself from the King of *Prussia*, by making her Peace with *France* on the best Conditions possible, the latter will go on from Success to Success, and from one Project to another, which at length may prove fatal to the House of *Hanover*.

I beg it as a Favour of your Excellency, that you would not descend to Particulars with M. *de Broglio* about any Thing I have the Honour to write to your Excellency; because that Ambassador holds a Correspondence with M. *d'Aubeterre*, who has told me, with some Surprise, that the Count *de Broglio* was fully persuaded, that Mischief was intended against the King of *Prussia*, and even accused him of Distrust and too much Reserve, relating to the Designs of the Court of *Vienna*.

The Marquis *d'Aubeterre* having long sollicited Leave to absent himself, during a few Months, from his Post, in order to attend his Family Affairs, which require his Presence at *Paris*, has at last obtained his Request.

General *Karoli*, and not General *Nadasti*, as was thought, has just been declared Bann of *Croatia*.

I have the Honour to be, with the most profound Respect, *&c.*

C. Flemming.

'mediately occaſion a Suſpenſion of thoſe Meaſures, which it 'was thought neceſſary to be vigorouſly continued; and, ſe-'condly, To carry Things ſtill farther, and to other more eſ-'ſential Propoſals and Engagements; he had judged, that the 'Anſwer ought to be of ſuch a Nature, as intirely to elude the 'King of *Pruſsia*'s Queſtion; and without leaving the leaſt 'Room for further Explanations ſhould, at the ſame Time, 'be firm and polite, without being ſuſceptible either of a ſini-'ſter or a favourable Conſtruction: That, agreeably to this 'Idea, he thought it would ſuffice, that the Empreſs ſhould 'ſimply anſwer, That, in the violent general Criſis, *Europe* 'was in, both her Duty, and the Dignity of her Crown, 'called upon her to take ſufficient Meaſures for her own Se-'curity, as well as for that of her Friends and Allies.'

Hence it plainly appears, that Count *Kaunitz*, by dictating the above Anſwer to his Sovereign, propoſed to cut off all Means of explaining and conciliating Matters, and to proſecute, at the ſame Time, the Preparations of his dangerous Deſigns, hoping, that the King would be ſo far provoked, as to take ſome Step, which might ſerve to make him paſs for the Aggreſſor.

His Majeſty, without ſuffering himſelf to be diſcouraged by the bad Succeſs of his firſt Step, and being unwilling to omit any Thing that might tend to the Preſervation of Peace; ordered his Inſtances to be repeated twice more at the Court of *Vienna*, in Order to get merely an Aſſurance, that he ſhould not be attacked: But, upon the ſecond Propoſal, they eluded the Queſtion; contenting themſelves with denying the Exiſtence of the Combination againſt his Majeſty, which, however, has been juſt now proved; and, upon the third Requiſition, they abſolutely refuſed any further Explanation.

This conſtant Refuſal of giving an Aſſurance of ſo innocent a Nature, gives the higheſt Degree of Evidence to the dangerous Deſigns of the Court of *Vienna*: And his Majeſty, who could no longer entertain the leaſt Doubt about it, found himſelf obliged to have Recourſe to the only Method in his Power, in Order to avert the Dangers, which threatened him, by preventing an irreconcileable Enemy, who had ſworn his Ruin.

The impartial World will decide which of the two ought to be deemed the Aggreſſor; he who is taking every Method to cruſh his Neighbour; or he, who, ſeeing the Arm raiſed over his Head, threatening the moſt dangerous Blows, endeavours

deavours to ward them off, by ſtriking home upon the Breaſt of his Enemy.

The Conduct of the King towards the Court of *Saxony* is founded on the ſame Principle of an indiſpenſable Neceſſity to provide for his own Safety againſt the moſt dangerous Deſigns.

From the very Beginning of the preſent Troubles, Count *Bruhl* has acted the Part, long ſince agreed upon, between him and the Allies of his Court, by borrowing the Maſk of Neutrality: But, till he ſhould be at Liberty to pull it off, he was not the leſs forward in entering perſonally into the late Combination formed againſt his Majeſty. A ſtronger Proof of which cannot be given, than by repeating here what has been related above, That this Miniſter did not ſcruple to aſſiſt himſelf in propagating the Calumny of a Rebellion, which the King wanted to ſtir up in *Ukraine*.

The following Paſſage will throw a yet ſtronger Light upon the Syſtem, which Count *Bruhl* intended to follow during the preſent War. Count *Flemming* having, in one of his Diſpatches, diſcuſſed this Queſtion, whether it was more for the Intereſt of *Saxony*, that *Sileſia* ſhould remain in the King's Hands, or return to the Court of *Vienna*; Count *Bruhl* anſwered him, the 26th of *July*, 1756:

'I ſhall make one ſingle Remark only on the Doubt, you 'ſeem to be in, whether it would be moſt for our Advantage, 'that the King of *Pruſsia* ſhould remain in the quiet Poſſeſ- 'ſion of *Sileſia*, or that this Province ſhould return to the 'Houſe of *Auſtria*, without our being able to acquire ſome 'Part of this Acquiſition. I readily agree, that the Succeſs, 'which the Imperial Court may have, will not, at firſt, make 'them more flexible and complaiſant to us: But we ſhall not, 'however, run thoſe Riſks with that Court, which a ſad Ex- 'perience has taught us to apprehend from *Pruſsia*, and its 'great Power, both with Regard to *Saxony* and *Poland*: 'Neither do I deſpair of reaping ſome Advantages from ſuch 'favourable Events, as will, perhaps, hereafter occur; and, 'with a View to which, we are not wanting in gaining, 'principally, the Friendſhip of *Ruſsia*.

Count *Bruhl* loſt no Time in forming his Syſtem of a Neutrality, in Conformity to ſuch Principles.

Accordingly he wrote to Count *Flemming*, on the 1ſt of *July*, and conſequently two Months before the King's Army began its March: 'That he ſhould propoſe to the Court of '*Vienna*, to take Meaſures againſt the Paſſage of the *Pruſsian*

'Army

'Army through *Saxony*, by aſſembling an Army in the Cir-
'cles of *Bohemia*, bordering upon that Electorate; and to or-
'der Marſhal *Brown* to concert ſecretly with Marſhal Count
'*Rutowſki* *.

To this Count *Flemming* anſwered, the 7th of *July*,

'That Count *Kaunitz* had aſſured him, that the Generals,
'who were to command, would be immediately named; after
'which

* *To Count* de Flemming *at* Vienna. Dreſden, July 6, 1751.—I take the Opportunity of the Departure of a Courier, diſpatched by Count *de Sternberg* to his Court, with the Advices which the Count *de Puebla* has lately communicated to him, relating to the grand military Preparations of the King of *Pruſsia*, which ſeem to threaten more and more the Commencement of Hoſtilities on his Part.

Your Excellency cannot fail of being more particularly informed of theſe Advices and dangerous Appearances, by the Miniſtry of their Imperial Majeſties; and I therefore content myſelf with tranſmitting to you the annexed Extract of the laſt Letter from M. *de Bulow*, who mentions the ſame Apprehenſions. Having juſt been diſcourſing in Confidence with Count *de Sternberg*, on this Subject, I am to authoriſe you to confer, on an Object ſo intereſting to both Courts, with the Miniſtry of that where you reſide. You are to make them ſenſible of the Difficulties and Dangers, to which we ſhould be expoſed by the Paſſage of a *Pruſsian* Army through *Saxony*, which our preſent Situation would by no Means permit us to oppoſe; or perhaps by ſome ulterior and more ſignificative Propoſition and Demand, which his *Pruſsian* Majeſty might make on that Occaſion; and prevail on them to open their Mind to us with the utmoſt Confidence, with Regard to the Meaſures they propoſe to purſue, in order to defend themſelves from an unjuſt Attack, and, at the ſame Time, to cover and protect the Dominions of the King our Maſter, which are again threatened on Account of our faithful Attachment to our Allies.

To anſwer the laſt Purpoſe, it would, doubtleſs, be neceſſary to aſſemble immediately a ſufficient Army in the Circles of *Bohemia* that are moſt contiguous to our Frontiers; and it would be equally ſerviceable to the two Courts, if her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen would be pleaſed to order Field-marſhal *Brown* to communicate and concert Meaſures, at all Events, and with the proper Caution and Secrecy, with our Field-marſhal, Count *Rutowſki*, whom the King has already authoriſed for this Purpoſe.

Being perſuaded that the Court of *Vienna* finds her own Advantages in our Safety and Preſervation, I have been more explicit on this Subject with the Count *de Sternberg*, who will not fail giving an exact Account thereof by the ſame Courier; and, for the reſt, I can depend on your Penetration, Zeal, and Addreſs, which diſpenſe with my adding here all the Reflections and eſſential Motives ſuitable to this critical Situation, and agreeable to the Connections ſubſiſting between the two Courts.

I only intreat your Excellency to haſten, as much as poſſible, the Eclairciſſements you may have to ſend me;

Being very truly, and with, *&c.*

'which one of them ſhould be likewiſe appointed, to concert 'with Count *Rutowſki*: That the ſame Miniſter had added, 'that the Court of *Saxony* ſhould not indicate the leaſt Signs 'of Trouble or Embarraſſment; but, on the Contrary, ſhew 'a reſolute Countenance, by ſecretly preparing againſt all 'Events, as he heard, with Pleaſure, that the King of *Po-* 'land had already thought of it, by giving Orders, in Conſe- 'quence thereof, to the ſaid Count *Rutowſki*.'

A Judgment may be formed of this Concert, from the Advice, which Count *Flemming* gives Count *Bruhl* in his Diſpatch of the 14th of *July*.

'To grant the Paſſage to the *Pruſſian* Troops; and, after- 'wards, to take ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought moſt 'convenient.'

According to a Diſpatch from Count *Flemming* of the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Empreſs-Queen explained herſelf to that Miniſter in the following Terms:

'That ſhe deſired nothing, at preſent, from the King of '*Poland*, as ſhe was very ſenſible of his dangerous Situation: 'That ſhe hoped, however, he would, in the mean Time, 'put himſelf in a good Poſture, in Order to be prepared 'againſt all Events; and that, in Caſe Matters ſhould be car- 'ried to Extremities between her Majeſty and the King of '*Pruſſia*, ſhe would, hereafter, not refuſe to concur, in Caſe 'of Neceſſity, in the neceſſary Meaſures for their mutual Se- 'curity.'

From a ſuccinct Review of all the Facts, which have been above related, it will be eaſy to form a true Idea of the Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards the King; and to form a Judgment of the Juſtice of his Majeſty's actual Conduct towards that Court.

The Court of *Dreſden* has had a Share in all the dangerous Deſigns, which have been formed againſt the King; their Miniſters have been the Authors, and principal Promoters of them: And, if they have not formally acceded to the Treaty of *Peterſburg*, they have, at leaſt, agreed with their Allies to poſtpone their Concurrence therein, only till ſuch Time, as the King's Forces ſhould be weakened and divided, when they might pull off the Maſk without Danger.

His *Poliſh* Majeſty has adopted as a Principle, That every War, between the King and one of his Allies, furniſhed him with a Title of making Conqueſts on his Majeſty: And it is in Conſequence of this Principle, that he thought he might,

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in Time of Peace, make a Diviſion of the Dominions of his Neighbour.

The *Saxon* Miniſters have ſounded the Alarm againſt the King, all over *Europe*; and they have ſpared neither Calumnies, Falſities, nor ſiniſter Inſinuations, in order to increaſe the Number of his Enemies.

Count *Bruhl* has entered with Eagerneſs into the late Plot of the Court of *Vienna*, by the injurious Report he undertook to propagate: And it has been proved, that there is already a ſecret Combination exiſting between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Saxony*, agreeable to which the latter deſigned to let the King's Army paſs, and act, afterwards, according to Events, either in joining his Enemies, or in making a Diverſion in his Dominions, unprovided with Troops.

Such was the King's Situation with the Court of *Saxony*, when he determined to march into *Bohemia*, in order avert the Danger, which was prepared for him. His Majeſty could not therefore abandon himſelf to the Diſcretion of a Court, whoſe ill Intentions he was no Stranger to; but found himſelf obliged to take ſuch Meaſures, as Prudence and the Safety of his own Dominions required; and which he was authoriſed to purſue by the Conduct of the Court of *Saxony* towards himſelf.

AN APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

An Account of the Conſtitution of the GERMAN *Empire, and of the Powers, Privileges, Forces, and Revenues of the Electors, Princes,* &c.

THE *German* Empire may be ſaid to owe its Origin to *Conſtantine the Great*, who, by removing the Seat of the *Roman* Empire from *Rome* to *Conſtantinople*, left theſe weſtern Parts naked, and expoſed to the Ravages of thoſe Swarms of northern People, that ſoon after invaded them. *Conſtantine*, at his Death, divided the Empire between his two Sons, and by that Means formed the Eaſtern and Weſtern Empires, the Seat of the former being at *Conſtantinople*, and that of the latter at *Rome*. They were, however, ſome Time after again united under the Eaſtern Emperor, and continued ſo to the Death of *Theodoſius*, who again divided them in Favour of his two Sons *Arcadius* and *Honorius*. Theſe were ſucceeded, during about eighty Years, by ſeveral Eaſtern and Weſtern Emperors, though the Power of both very ſenſibly declined, eſpecially that of the Weſtern Empire, by the Invaſion of the *Goths*, and other barbarous northern Nations, who ſeized its Provinces, invaded *Italy*, and ſacked even *Rome* itſelf. By this Means the Power of the Weſtern Empire was reduced to a very low Condition, and none of the Emperors afterwards made any conſiderable Figure in the World. The laſt of them was *Auguſtulus*, againſt whom *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, declared War, ſubdued a great Part of *Italy*, took *Auguſtulus* himſelf Priſoner, made him reſign the Empire, and, by that Means, put a final Period to that Dignity. This happened in the Year 476. The *Heruli* reigned but a ſmall Time, being conquered by the *Oſtrogoths*, who were themſelves afterwards driven out by *Juſtinian*, and *Italy* again made a Part of the Eaſtern Empire. But, the Power of the Eaſtern Emperors daily declining, the Popes found Means to obtain

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the temporal as well as ſpiritual Juriſdiction over great Part of *Italy*. At the ſame Time the *Lombards* conquered another large Part, and erected a conſiderable Monarchy, which gave great Uneaſineſs to the Popes, who ſtirred up the Kings of *France* againſt them. This ſo exaſperated *Deſiderius*, King of *Lombardy*, that he turned his Arms againſt Pope *Adrian* I, and beſieged him in his Capital. In this Diſtreſs the Pope ſent to *Charles the Great*, otherwiſe called *Charlemagne*, King of *France*, for Aſſiſtance. Accordingly *Charlemagne* invaded *Lombardy*, defeated *Deſiderius*, and was himſelf crowned King; by which he became Lord of a great Part of *Italy*, as he was before of *Germany* and *France*.

Pope *Leo* III, in Gratitude for the Service *Charlemagne* had done the *Roman* See, and to ſecure to himſelf ſo powerful a Protector, by the Conſent of the People of *Rome*, declared *Charlemagne* Emperor of the Weſt, on *Chriſtmas-Day*, A. D. 800. But, as the Pope was Lord of the Territory about *Rome*, the Emperor left that City to the Pope, and fixed the Seat of his Empire in *Germany*; which was alſo more convenient for him, becauſe more in the Center of his Dominions. Thus *Germany* became the Seat of the Weſtern Empire.

The bare Title, however, was all that *Charlemagne* acquired. *Germany* and *France* were already in his Poſſeſſion, *Lombardy* he had juſt conquered, *Spain* had long been poſſeſſed by the *Goths*, and the Pope had a good Part of *Italy*; ſo that the Citizens of *Rome* had nothing to beſtow upon him but the Honour, when they declared him their Emperor.

The Dominions of *Charlemagne* were ſoon divided; his Son, *Lewis the Godly*, erecting out of them many Kingdoms. *Germany*, with the Imperial Honour, he gave to his eldeſt Son *Lotharius*; but his Poſterity, proving mean degenerate Perſons, ſoon loſt it, and ſeveral Princes were afterwards elected to that Dignity; *Germany*, in Time, being divided among many Princes, whoſe Powers were exceedingly increaſed, by the Offices and Dignities conferred on them by the Emperors, and at ſeveral Times made hereditary in their Families. Theſe Officers were Hertogen, or Dukes, to whom were committed the Governments of the larger Parts of *Germany*; Graffen, or Earls, who had the Care of the ſmaller Parts; Pfaltzgraven, Counts Palatine, or Prefects of the Court Royal, who adminiſtered Juſtice in the Verge of the Court; Landgraves, who were Preſidents ſet over Provinces; Margraves, or Marquiſes, who were Preſidents of the Marches, or Borders, for repel-

repelling the Incurſions of Enemies, and adminiſtering Juſtice to the Inhabitants; and Burgraves, who were Governors of the Royal Caſtles or Forts. Theſe Offices being made hereditary, the Poſſeſſors of them, in Time, obtained ſovereign Authority in their reſpective Governments, which the Emperors, either through their own Liberality, or being prevailed on either by Money or Service, or obliged by ſome Exigency of Affairs, have, at ſeveral Times confirmed to them: So that, at preſent, whoever is Emperor, though he be ſupreme Lord over all *Germany*, he is not, as Emperor, Maſter of any particular Part of it, ſome few Fiefs which have returned to the Crown as Fiefs, for Want of Heirs, only excepted.

The Power of the Emperor has been ſo reſtrained by ſeveral Capitularies, or Agreements, that it is not eaſily to ſay what it really is. The beſt Account that can be given of it is, 1. The Emperor has not the legiſlative Power. The general Law all over the Empire is the civil or *Roman*, mixed with the Canon, and the ancient Cuſtoms of the *Germans*; and, in the ſeveral States, the particular Laws made by them, which are binding in their own Dominions: To theſe are added the Statutes of the Diets by which alone any new Laws can be introduced, or any Law that will bind all the States; and ſuch Statutes of the Diet, bind the Emperor alſo. 2. The Emperor cannot levy Taxes out of his own Dominions. If there be Occaſion for Money to be raiſed for the Service of the Empire in general, it cannot be done without the Conſent of the Diet. 3. By the Capitulary of the Emperor *Leopold*, he was rendered incapable of beginning a War, or concluding a Treaty of Alliance with a foreign Prince or State, without the Conſent of the Electors. 4. By the ſame Capitulary it is declared, that the Emperor ſhall not deprive any Prince or State of their Dignity or Dominions, nor baniſh any Man, though guilty of a great Crime, without the Conſent of the Diet: Nor can he impoſe Religion on any Prince or State, or puniſh any Man on that Account. 5. Except the States conſent to a War, and promiſe their Aſſiſtance, the Emperor has no Right to demand their Help. 6. He cannot oblige the meaneſt Prince, when at War, to make Peace, when he pleaſes. 7. By the Capitulation of the Emperor *Ferdinand* I, he cannot aſſemble a Diet without the Conſent of the Electors; nor can he, according to the *Leopoldine* Capitulary, give any new-created Prince, or Count, a Right to vote in it, without the Conſent of the reſt of the States. 8. But, on the Contrary,

'trary, the Emperor only can confer Honours, create Princes, affranchiſe Cities, inſtitute Univerſities, and give Leave to build Cities. 9. He has the Power of appointing a Meeting of the Diet and other Imperial Aſſemblies, as well as diſſolving them. 10. He has a Right to authoriſe their Determinations, and afterwards to put them in Execution in his own Name. 11. He can confirm Alliances and Treaties which his Predeceſſors have made for the Good of the Empire. 12. He can require an Oath of Fidelity from all the Electors, Princes, and other Members of the Empire. 13. He has the intire Diſpoſal of the States and Principalities, which devolve to the Empire by Forfeiture, or otherwiſe. 14. He can prohibit the Over-rating of the Cuſtoms, to prevent the Ruin of Trade in *Germany*; which is obſerved to be the only Inſtance wherein he is at Liberty to exerciſe his Power for the Good of the Public.

Every Thing relating to the Election of an Emperor, the Government of the Empire, *&c.* ſhould be regulated according to a famous Writing, called the *Golden Bull*, of which there are three original Manuſcripts, one of which is preſerved at *Prague*, another at *Nuremberg*, and the third at *Franckfort*; but never ſhewn to Strangers, except in the Preſence of two of the Council, and the Secretary. That depoſited at *Franckfort* is a ſmall Manuſcript, in Quarto, conſiſting of forty-two Leaves of Parchment, with a gold Seal of two Inches Diameter, weighing twenty Ducats, appended to it by a Cord of yellow Silk. It is written in *Latin* and *Gothic* Characters, without Diphthongs; and kept in a black Box, together with two written Copies of a Tranſlation of it into the *German* Language.

The King of the *Romans* is choſen to be the Emperor's Deputy, in Caſe of his Abſence or Sickneſs, and, on his Death, to ſucceed him without another Election. This was politically introduced by the Emperors, that they might, in their Life-times, ſecure the Succeſſion to their Family. But this is not often done, few Emperors chuſing to have a Succeſſor named in their Life-time. If there be no King of the *Romans*, the Elector of *Saxony* and the Elector *Palatine* repreſent the Emperor in Caſe of Sickneſs, Abſence, *&c.*

The Emperor has no Revenue from the Empire, and the States pay nothing to the Support of his Government, and therefore they always chuſe one that has Dominions of his own.

The Diet, or Parliament of *Germany*, is compoſed of three Claſſes, the College of the Electors, that of the Princes ſpiritual and temporal of the Empire, and that of the Deputies from the Imperial Cities and Hanſe-towns. This general Aſſembly is convoked by the Head of the Empire, with the Approbation of the Electors. This Diet was formerly aſſembled annually, but at preſent the Time is not abſolutely limited, but never exceeds three Years. The Place of their Meeting is not always the ſame; *Nuremberg* was formerly the City appointed; in 1666, they met at *Ratiſbon*, where they continued till 1740; in 1742, at *Franckfort on the Mein*, and, ſince the Election of the laſt Emperor, at *Ratisbon* again.

While the Empire was in the Hands of the *French*, the Princes were all obliged to appear in Perſon, unleſs they were excuſed by the Emperors and Electors; but now moſt of them ſend their Deputies, which renders their Proceedings much ſlower, becauſe the Deputies are often obliged to ſend for Inſtructions. When they are all arrived, the Marſhal of the Empire acquaints when and where the Emperor, or his Commiſſary, will communicate to them the Subjects to be conſidered in the Diet. There is no upper and lower Houſe, but all aſſemble in one Room. After the Propoſals have been read to them by the Secretary of the Empire, the Colleges retire to their ſeveral Apartments, and, when they have conſidered them, agree upon a Day for Meeting, and imparting their Thoughts to one another, which, when paſſed into a Reſolve, they ſend to the Emperor; and, if approved by him, it becomes a Law, or Conſtitution of the Empire.

The Emperor's Throne is covered with Cloth of Gold, and the Chairs and Benches of the other Princes and States, with Cloth of Silver, Velvet, Sattin, Silk, *&c.* according to their Rank and Quality. The Elector of *Treves* ſits at the Foot of the Throne, as Director of the Electoral College. The Electors of *Cologne*, *Bohemia*, *Palatine*, and *Brandenburg*, ſit on the Right; thoſe of *Mentz*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hanover*, on the Left: The eccleſiaſtical Princes ſit under the Electors on the Right, and the ſecular Princes under the Electors on the Left. The Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of the *Rhine*, ſit under the eccleſiaſtical, and the Deputies of the Towns, and of the Bench of *Suabia*, ſit under the ſecular Princes. The Deputies of *Lubeck* and *Oſnabrug* ſit at the croſs Bench, before the Elector of *Treves*; and the Marſhal of the Empire ſits at a Table, in the Middle

of

of the Hall, before the croſs Bench. The directorial Table, with Officers attending it, is on one Side, before the ſecular Princes. The Votes of the ſecular and eccleſiaſtical Bench, which are taken alternately, are gathered by the Marſhal; after which the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburg* and the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* draw the Reſult, and report it to the Diet. Such Princes as poſſeſs ſeveral Dominions, have a Vote for each: But all the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular Members have not equal Votes; for ſuch of both as have princely Dignities are allowed ſingle Votes, whilſt thoſe who have not, give their Votes by Companies only. The Proteſtant Princes were formerly excluded from the Diet, till, by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, they were allowed a Place by themſelves, between the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular Princes.

In the Year 1517, Pope *Leo* X, in Purſuance of the pretended Power of the Popes in pardoning Sins, publiſhed his Letters and Bulls, promiſing Pardon to all who would purchaſe them with Money; Friars were employed to preach up the Doctrine, and Offices were eſtabliſhed, in ſeveral Parts of *Germany*, to receive the Money given, by ignorant People, for the Indulgences the Collectors were impowered to give them. This mercenary Method of proſtituting Pardons filled every Man of Senſe with Indignation, and produced a very favourable Opportunity to *Martin Luther* to oppoſe the Tenets of the *Romiſh* Church, with Succeſs. *Luther* was a Doctor of Divinity and an *Auguſtine* Friar, reſiding at *Wittemberg* in *Germany*; at which Place, in the ſame Year, he began to preach againſt the Pope's Power of pardoning Sins, and publiſhed Theſes concerning Purgatory, Penance, *&c.* which were anſwered by *Tetzelius*, *Eckius*, *Pierius*, and others, on the Pope's Side. To theſe *Luther* replied; and, being now favoured by *Frederick*, Elector of *Saxony*, proceeded from one Point to another, till he ſhook the very Foundation of the *Roman* Church; ſo that, in a few Years, not only the Elector of *Saxony*, but the Dukes of *Brunſwick*, *Mecklenburg*, *Lunenburg*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, together with ſeveral other Princes, and many Imperial Cities, embraced his Doctrine. In 1529, a Decree was made againſt it by the Diet at *Spires*; againſt which the Elector of *Saxony*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Duke of *Lunenburg*, the Landgrave of *Heſſe*, together with the Deputies of *Straſburg*, *Nuremberg*, *Ulm*, *Conſtance*, and ten other Imperial Cities, entered a public Proteſt, whence the Followers of *Luther* obtained

ed the Name of Proteſtants. The next Year, the abovementioned Princes preſented a Confeſſion of their Faith to the Emperor, in the Diet at *Augsburg*; which being rejected, and a Decree paſſed againſt their Opinions, the Proteſtant Princes and Cities aſſembled at *Smalcald*, and entered into a defenſive League, about the End of the ſame Year 1530. And, not long after, a War broke out, between them and the Emperor, which laſted ſeveral Years; but at laſt the Emperor complied, and, by a Convention ſigned at *Paſſaw*, agreed, that the Affairs concerning Religion ſhould be referred to the Diet aſſembled at *Augsburg* in the Year 1555; where, among other Things, it was determined, that no one henceforward ſhould be moleſted on Account of his Religion. Another religious War, however, broke out afterwards in *Bohemia*; on the Termination of which, the Peace of *Weſtphalia* was confirmed, and the following Articles agreed on, with Regard to Religion: 1. That the *Calviniſts* ſhould be included among the Proteſtants; ſo that Papiſts, *Lutherans*, and *Calviniſts* ſhould henceforward be all allowed the Profeſſion of their Religion in *Germany*. 2. That the eccleſiaſtical Revenues ſhould continue on the ſame Footing as they were in 1624. 3. That the Inhabitants of *Glogaw*, *Jawer*, and *Schweidnitz* ſhould have the Liberty of eſtabliſhing three evangelical Churches in the Suburbs of thoſe Places.

There are at preſent nine electoral Princes: 1. The Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who is ſtiled Arch-Chancellor of *Germany*, and Dean of the electoral College. 2. The Archbiſhop of *Triers*, who is called the Arch-Chancellor of *France* and the Kingdom of *Arles*, and claims the firſt Vote in the Election of an Emperor. 3. The Archbiſhop of *Cologn*, who has the Title of Arch-Chancellor of *Italy*, claims the firſt Vote in chuſing a King of the *Romans*, and the Prerogative of ſetting the Crown on his Head. 4. The King of *Bohemia*, who is chief Cup-bearer to the Emperor, and firſt of the ſecular Electors. 5. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who is High-Steward, and carries the Globe before the Emperor in Proceſſions. 6. The Elector of *Saxony*, who is Grand Marſhal of the Empire, and carries the Sword before the Emperor. 7. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, who is Great Chamberlain, and, in Proceſſions, carries the Sceptre before the Emperor. 8. The Elector *Palatine*, who is High-Steward, and carries the Crown. 9. The Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg Hanover*, who is Arch-Treaſurer, and bears the Standard.

Germany is full of ſovereign Princes and Counts, or rather

prime Nobility, every one of whom is more free and abſolute than many crowned Heads. So much Power has been looked upon, by ſeveral Emperors, with an evil Eye; but they have not dared to diſſolve or impair it, for Fear of throwing all *Germany* into the utmoſt Confuſion, and even ruining themſelves; and therefore every Emperor, at his Coronation, does not ſcruple to confirm all theſe Rights and Privileges of the Empire. Their exact Number cannot be fixed, becauſe, upon the Death or Extinction of their Families, their Eſtates and Rights devolve to others; ſo that it is no extrordinary Thing for one Prince to have two or three Votes in the Diet. The Number of thoſe who have at preſent a Right to ſit in the Diet of *Ratisbon*, are ſaid to be at leaſt two Hundred. Some of them hold of the Electors; ſome hold of one another; and others, whoſe Eſtates lie in the hereditary Countries, hold of the Emperor; but all of them, as well as the Electors themſelves, have their general Inveſtitures from the Emperor and Empire. It is this chiefly which forms them into one collective Body, under a double Head, and hinders them from being broken or diſmembered; and in this it is, that the Power of the *German* Empire principally conſiſts.

The Princes and Counts of the Empire are not Subjects but Allies of the Emperor; the Subjects of each particular Prince and Count ſwear Allegiance to them. They make War, Peace, and Treaties of Alliance, without conſulting the Emperor; exerciſe the Power of Life and Death, coin Money, impoſe what Taxes they pleaſe, appoint Magiſtrates, and even make Laws, within their own Dominions, that are not contrary to the common Laws of *Germany*; make what Change they pleaſe in Religion; and all in their own Name and Rights, provided always there be nothing done againſt the Emperor and the Empire. The Subjects of limited Princes, however, if oppreſſed, may carry their Complaints to the Aulic Council, or principal Tribunal of the Empire, eſtabliſhed at *Vienna*; and, according to the Treaty of *Munſter*, conſiſts of an equal Number of Papiſts and *Lutherans* (though a *Calviniſt* has been lately added) who are named by the Emperor, and divided into two Claſſes, the firſt conſiſting of Noblemen, and the ſecond of able Lawyers.

The electoral Princes have much greater Authority, and enjoy larger Privileges and Rights, than the other Princes of *Germany*. They chuſe the Emperor and King of the *Romans*, and have the Power of depoſing either. In ſome Caſes they exclude the Emperor, Princes, and the reſt of the States, and con-

conſult by themſelves Matters of the greateſt Importance. They treat the Emperor as their Equal, and never aſk his Pardon for Acts of Hoſtility; ſo that, in Caſe of Quarrels, or even Blows, the Affair is concluded with a mutual Amneſty. They alſo claim a Sort of Equality with crowned Heads; but their Ambaſſadors give Place to thoſe of crowned Heads, and alſo to the Pope's Nuncio's.

At what Time, or by what Means, theſe Princes firſt obtained the Electoral Power, is not certainly known: The common Opinion is, that *Otho* III. and Pope *Gregory* V. inſtituted them; but this is diſputed, and ſeveral learned Men are of Opinion, that, though it be true that, from the Time of *Otho*, the Empire was elective, yet the Elections were not made by theſe Princes only, but by the great Officers of the Empire in general, of whom, theſe, being the chief and moſt conſiderable by their Eſtates, took the Advantage of aſſuming that Power wholly to themſelves: This is dated from the Time of *Frederick* II. and *Conrad* IV, at the Death of the laſt of which, ſeveral Elections were made at the ſame Time, and, by that Means, the Affairs of *Germany* were thrown into the utmoſt Confuſion. But the Power of theſe Princes at laſt prevailed, and from a Cuſtom it was paſſed into a Law by the Emperor *Charles* IV, who made the famous Golden Bull, already mentioned.

According to a Conſtitution of *Charles* V, every State of the Empire is taxed in Proportion to its Ability, which Tax or Quota is entered in a public Regiſter, called the *Matricula* of the Empire, and kept in the Office of the Elector of *Mentz*, the Chancellor of the Empire: Here every Prince, Lord, or City, which the Emperor makes a Member of the Empire, is obliged to be matriculated, with the Conſent of the College and Circle to which it is aggregated. This Conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, not only for maintaining the Forces of the Empire, but for its other Neceſſities. It was regulated at the Rate of a certain Number of Horſe and Foot, or a Sum of Money to be paid monthly, by the Name of the *Roman* Months; becauſe, formerly, the States of the Empire were obliged to raiſe 20,000 Foot, and 4,000 Horſe, which they kept in Pay to accompany the Emperor to *Rome*, when he went to receive the Crown; and ſuch as were not able to furniſh their Quota in Troops did it in Money. This Contingent was ſettled at twelve Florins for a Trooper, and four for a foot Soldier. But, as the Price of Proviſions, *&c.* was raiſed, this Tax was, in Time, extended to ſixty Florins

for the former, and twelve for the latter; ſo that the Tax of the modern *Roman* Month is equal to five of the old *Roman* Months: But, the Matricula not having been altered ſince *Charles* V, and every State being thereby taxed on the old Footing, this Deficiency was ſupplied, without derogating from the Matricula, by augmenting the Number of Months in Proportion to the Levies required, and other neceſſary Demands.

The Total of the Matricula's.

	Horſe.	Foot.	Florins.
The Circle of *Auſtria* —	174	907	5714
—— of the *Lower Rhine* —	190	885	5828
—— of *Upper Saxony* —	278	1167	7972
—— of *Swabia* — —	341	2100	12623
—— of *Bavaria* — —	231	1060	6934
—— of *Franconia* — —	249	1219	8100
—— of the *Upper Rhine* —	433	1950	12280
—— of *Weſtphalia* — —	309	2019	8964
—— of *Lower Saxony* —	321	1053	8992
	2526	12360	77407

N. B. The *German* Florin was 40 Pence.

But, that the Reader may form a proper Idea of the Revenues and Forces of the *German* Princes, Electors, *&c.* I have extracted, from the beſt Writers I could meet with, the following Synopſis.

Revenues of the eccleſiaſtical Princes, and the Number of Forces they can raiſe.

	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Archbiſhop of *Cologne* — —	130000	8000
—— of *Triers* — — — —	100000	6000
—— of *Mentz* — — — —	100000	6000
—— of *Saltzburg* — — —	80000	8000
—— of *Munſter* — — —	70000	5000
—— of *Liege* — — —	70000	8000
Biſhop of *Wurtsburg* — — —	60000	5000
—— of *Bamberg* — — —	50000	5000
—— of *Paderborn* — — —	40000	3000
Carried over	700000	54000

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	Ann. Rev. £.	Forces.
Brought over — — — —	700000	54000
Biſhop of *Oſnabrug* — — —	30000	2500
—— of *Aichſtadt* — — — —	10000	1000
The Abbot of *Fulda* — — —	70000	6000
The other Biſhoprics of the Empire together	60000	5000
The Abbeys and Provoſtſhips of the Empire	80000	8000
Total of the eccleſiaſtical Princes —	950000	76500

Revenues of the ſecular Princes, and the Number of Forces they are able to raiſe.

The Empreſs-Queen — —	8000000	180000
The King of *Pruſſia* — — —	1400000	180000
The Elector of *Saxony* — —	800000	20000
The Elector *Palatine* — —	300000	18000
The Duke of *Wittemberg* — —	200000	15000
The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel* —	120000	12000
The Landgrave of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt* —	100000	9000
The Duke of *Mecklenburg* — —	60000	6000
The Prince of *Baden-Baden* —	18000	3000
—— of *Baden-Durlach* — — —	18000	3000
Princes of *Naſſau* — — —	120000	10000
The Elector of *Bavaria* — —	300000	30000
—— of *Hanover* — — —	400000	40000
The Duke of *Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle*	300000	14000
—— of *Holſtein* — — —	80000	12000
—— of *Saxa-Gotha* — — —	200000	12000
—— of *Weymar* — — —	80000	10000
Dukes of *Saxony* — — —	80000	10000
Princes of *Anhalt* — — —	60000	6000
Prince of *Lowenburg* — — —	60000	6000
The other Princes and Imperial Towns of the Empire	500000	50000
Total of the Revenues and Forces of the ſecular Princes	13196000	646000
—— of the eccleſiaſtical Princes	950000	76500
—— of the Revenues and Forces of the Empire	14146000	722500

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Memoirs Of Frederick III, King of Prussia Containing All the memorable Battles and Transactions of that Great Prince, to the latter End of November, 1757 ; Together with All the Memorials, Answers, &c. Published, by Order of that Monarch, In Vindication of his Conduct ; To which is added, An Appendix, Containing A succint Account of the Constitution of

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